Briſtol. The Ode or Sonnet, as I think it was called, was too pretty to be part of the plan; and, as is eaſy with all the other ſuppoſed poems of Rowley, it was not difficult to make it very modern by changing the old words for new; though yet more difficult than with moſt of them. You ſee I tell you fairly the caſe. I then imagined, and do ſtill, that the ſucceſs of Oſſian's poems had ſuggeſted the idea. Whether the tranſmitter hinted, or I ſuppoſed from the ſubject, that the diſcovered treaſure was of the age of Richard the Firſt, I cannot take upon me to aſſert; yet that impreſſion was ſo ſtrong on my mind, that two years after, when Dr Goldſmith told me they were then allotted to the age of Henry the Sixth or Fifth, I ſaid, with ſurprize, "They have ſhifted the date extremely."—This is no evidence; but there is one line in the printed poems of Rowley that makes me more firmly believe that the age of Richard the Firſt was the æra fixed upon by Chatterton for his forgeries; for that line ſays,

"Now is Cœur de Lion gone—"

or ſome ſuch words; for I quote by memory, not having the book at hand. It is very improbable that Rowley, writing in the reign of Henry the Sixth, or Edward the Fourth, as is now pretended, or in that of Henry the Fourth, as was aſſigned by the credulous before they had digeſted their ſyſtem, ſhould incidentally, in a poem on another ſubject, ſay, *now* is Richard dead. I am perſuaded that Chatterton himſelf, before he had dived into Canning's hiſtory, had fixed on a much earlier period for the age of his forgeries.—Now to return to my narrative.

"I wrote, according to the incloſed direction, for further particulars. Chatterton, in anſwer, informed me, that he was the ſon of a poor widow, who ſupported him with great difficulty; that he was clerk, or apprentice, to an attorney, but had a taſte and turn for more elegant ſtudies; and hinted a wiſh that I would aſſiſt him with my intereſt in emerging out of ſo dull a profeſſion, by procuring him ſome place in which he could purſue his natural bent. He affirmed, that great treaſures of ancient poetry had been diſcovered in his native city, and were in the hands of a perſon who had lent him thoſe he had tranſmitted to me; for he now ſent me others, amongſt which was an abſolute modern paſtoral in dialogue, thinly ſprinkled with old words. Pray obſerve, Sir, that he affirmed having received the poems from another perſon; whereas it is aſcertained, that the gentleman at Briſtol, who poſſeſſes the fund of Rowley's Poems, received them from Chatterton.

"I wrote to a relation of mine at Bath, to inquire into the ſituation and character of Chatterton, according to his own account of himſelf; nothing was returned about his character, but his own ſtory was verified.

"In the mean time I communicated the poems to Mr Gray and Mr Maſon, who at once pronounced them forgeries, and declared there was no ſymptom in them of their being the productions of near ſo diſtant an age, the language and metres being totally unlike any thing ancient: for though I expreſſed no doubt to them, I aſcribed them to the time of Richard the Firſt; Mr Gray nor Mr Maſon ſaw any thing in the poems that was not more recent than even the reign of Henry the Eighth. And here let me remark, how incredible it is that Rowley, a monk of a mere commercial town, which was all Briſtol * then was, ſhould have purified the language, and introduced a diverſified metre, more claſſic than was known to that poliſhed courtly poet Lord Surry: and this in the barbarous turbulent times of Henry the Sixth; and that the whole nation ſhould have relapſed into the ſame barbariſm of ſtyle and verſification till Lord Surry, I might almoſt ſay till Waller aroſe.—I leave to better ſcholars and better antiquarians to ſettle how Row-

* Rowley is made to call it a city, which it was not till afterwards.

ley became so well versed in the Greek tragedians. He was as well acquainted with Butler, or Butler with him; for a chaplain of the late Bishop of Exeter has found in Rowley a line of Hudibras *.

"Well, Sir, being satisfied with my intelligence about Chatterton, I wrote him a letter with as much kindness and tenderness as if I had been his guardian; for though I had no doubt of his impositions, such a spirit of poetry breathed in his coinage as interested me for him: nor was it a great crime in a young bard to have forged false notes of hand that were to pass current only in the parish of Parnassus. I undeceived him about my being a person of any interest, and urged to him, that in duty and gratitude to his mother, who had straitened herself to breed him up to a profession, he ought to labour in it, that in her old age he might absolve his filial debt: and I told him, that when he should have made a fortune he might unbend himself with the studies consonant to his inclinations. I told him also, that I had communicated his transcripts to much better judges, and that they were by no means satisfied with the authenticity of his supposed MSS. I mentioned their reasons, particularly, that there were no such metres known in the age of Richard the First: and that might be a reason with Chatterton himself to shift the æra of his productions.

"He wrote me rather a peevish answer; said he could not contest with a person of my learning (a compliment by no means due to me, and which I certainly had not assumed, having mentioned my having consulted abler judges); maintaining the genuineness of the poems; and demanded to have them returned, as they were the property of another gentleman. Remember this.

"When I received this letter I was going to Paris in a day or two, and either forgot his request of the poems, or perhaps, not having time to have them copied, deferred complying till my return, which was to be in six weeks. I protest I do not remember which was the case; and yet, though in a cause of so little importance, I will not utter a syllable which I am not positively certain, nor will charge my memory with a tittle beyond what it retains.

"Soon after my return from France, I received another letter from Chatterton, the style of which was singularly impertinent. He demanded his poems roughly; and added, that I should not have *dared* to use him so ill if he had not acquainted me with the narrowness of his circumstances.

"My heart did not accuse me of insolence to him. I wrote an answer, expostulating with him on his injustice, and renewing good advice; but, upon second thoughts, reflecting that so wrong headed a young man, of whom I knew nothing, and whom I had never seen, might be absurd enough to print my letter, I flung it into the fire; and wrapping up both his poems and letters, without taking a copy of either, for which I am now sorry, I returned all to him, and thought no more of him or them."

Mr Walpole then relates the information he received of the catastrophe of Chatterton, which he deplores in the following terms: "I heartily wished then that I had been the dupe of all the poor young man had written to me; for who would not have his understanding imposed on, to save a fellow being from the utmost wretchedness, despair, and suicide!—and a young man not eighteen; and of such miraculous talents!"——"I lament not having seen him; my poor patronage might have saved him from the abyss into which he plunged: but alas! how could I surmise

* For having three times *shook his head To stir his wit up*, thus he said:

Hudibras, p. 2. c. 3. l. 795.

A man ascaunse upponn a piece may looke,
And shake hys bedde to styrre hys rede aboute.

Rowley, p. 72. Tyrrwhit's edition. *Edit.*

miſe that the well being and exiſtence of a human creature depended on my ſwallowing a legend; and from an unknown perſon? Thank God! ſo far from having any thing to charge myſelf with on Chatterton's account, it is very hypothetical to ſuppoſe that I could have ſtood between him and ruin." After the preceding ſtatement, extracted from Mr Walpole's unpubliſhed defence, we hope much of the prejudice conceived againſt him by ſome, on account of this tranſaction, will either totally diſappear, or at leaſt be conſiderably leſſened.

In the year 1768, Mr Walpole printed fifty copies of his tragedy of the "Myſterious Mother," a performance entitled to very high praiſe.

From this period no circumſtance of importance occurred in the courſe of Mr Walpole's life, until the year 1791, when, by the death of his nephew, he ſucceeded to the title of Earl of Orford. The acceſſion of this honour, and of the fortune annexed to it, made no alteration, in any reſpect, in his manner of living. He ſtill purſued the ſame unvaried tenor of life, devoting himſelf to the converſation of his friends and to the purſuits of literature. He had been early afflicted with the gout, which, as he advanced in years, acquired ſtrength, though it did not diſqualify him either for company or converſation. The ſame ſpirit of inquiry, the ſame ardour of purſuit, and the ſame candour in judgment, prevailed almoſt to the lateſt period of his life. He was capable of enjoying the ſociety of his friends until a very ſhort time before his death, which happened on the 2d March 1797.

ANECDOTES AND GLEANINGS.

VISIT TO M. NECKER *.

We have now twice viſited Mr Necker, at Copet. People had complained to me of the cold reception they had met with from him, and the diſtance of his manner. I ſuffered them to talk, but I knew what to think. An apparent coldneſs of manner, in a man whoſe heart glowed with ſenſations like his, and whoſe mind was ſo enlightened, could not deceive me for a moment. I approached him with that full confidence which none but great men can inſpire. His firſt aſpect filled me with a mild yet penetrating emotion; the viſible flushing of which did not eſcape his notice. I found myſelf at my eaſe, in the company of this dignified man; and was convinced that the oftener I ſaw him the more perfect would be the freedom I ſhould feel.

He ſaid little; but the little he did ſay was worthy of himſelf. A few excellent remarks concerning his enemies eſcaped him: but they were delivered in a mild, moderate, and noble manner; though without any ſhade of affected forbearance. A gentle glow, though ſcarcely viſible, more than once overſpread his countenance. It was a beam, from the warm and intelligent heart of a great man; a ſpark of that fire which gives immortality to his fame, his writings, and the violence of his enemies.

I have here come in company and become acquainted with Mounier. It was intereſting to me to meet a man, who, with courageous zeal, preſſed the inſtituting of a ſecond houſe in the national aſſembly; and who developed, to the preſent times, and to poſterity, the crimes of the 5th and 6th of October 1790; which, to the ſhame of France, ſtill remain unpuniſhed.

* From Stolberg's Travels.

INTERESTING STORY OF A YOUNG MONK *.

The bell having done tolling, the Monks retired into the chapel, and I bid adieu to thoſe who had attended me. I then continued my walk along the Convent wall, till I reached an eminence that commanded a beautiful but confined view of the Adriatic, not un-

* From Sketches, &c. made on a Tour through Europe in 1792, 3, and 4.

like

like (as Giovanni informed me) the lake of Geneva. It was a ſpot which the lovers of ſolitude would have highly prized, and I was in a fit mood to enjoy it; ſo reſolving to indulge my inclination, I deſired Giovanni to go and amuſe himſelf on the ſea ſhore. A thouſand delightful ideas preſently ruſhed on my mind; the thoughts of what I had paſſed, and the proſpect of what I was going to enjoy. The enchanting coaſt of Italy lay before me, and my imagination was fully diſpoſed to paint the ſcene in the faireſt colours. I ſat more than an hour in this reverie: when having Goldſmith's Traveller in my pocket, I took it out to read, thinking it remarkably ſuited my ſituation. I had juſt got to theſe lines:

E'en now—where Alpine ſolitudes extend,
I ſit me down, a penſive hour to ſpend;
And plac'd on high, above the ſtorm's career,
Look downward where an hundred realms appear:
Lakes, foreſts, cities, plains, extended wide;
The pomp of Kings, the ſhepherd's humbler pride.

"I had ſcarcely finiſhed reading them, when I heard ſome one behind me; it was the young monk from the convent. 'Pardon,' cried he, 'this intruſion of a ſtranger!'—I ſtarted at hearing him addreſs me in my native language.—'As you, Sir, are the firſt of my countrymen whom I have ever ſeen on this ſequeſtered ſhore, and as you certainly will be the laſt, I cannot help aſking of you a confidence, which my ſituation and misfortunes claim. This, however, I ſhould not have done, if I had not thought (for in the chapel, Sir, I watched you narrowly, and perhaps rudely)—if I had not thought, from ſome things which dropped from your lips, that your heart was not wholly a ſtranger to the ſympathies and ſufferings of humanity.' I thanked him for the compliment paid me; he ſaid he did not intend it as ſuch: he then took from his pocket a little croſs, which begged me to kiſs; not, as he ſaid, to evince a want of confidence, but to give a greater ſacredneſs to what he was going to reveal to me. He then proceeded nearly as follows:

"The opportunity which now preſents itſelf of diſcloſing my unfortunate hiſtory, I have the higheſt reaſon to rejoice in; and, as I find that my end is very faſt approaching, I ſhall do it without the leaſt reſerve; only requeſting, that it may remain faithfully depoſited in your breaſt till ſix months are paſt, by which time the voice that now addreſſes you will be for ever ſilent.

"I am of an antient and reſpectable family in the North of England; my parents dying during my infancy, the charge of myſelf and an only ſiſter devolved on an uncle, whoſe reſidence is on the banks of one of the Lakes.

"After being ſome years at Eton, I was ſent to College, where I contracted an intimacy with a young fellow, who, though not of equal birth or expectations with myſelf, yet poſſeſſed qualities ſo dear to my heart, that we became conſtant and inſeparable companions: his name is Harry T———. After having paſſed ſome years together at College, in the moſt perfect friendſhip, I ſolicited and procured of my uncle the living of P———dale for my friend; his natural penſiveneſs, as well as his want of fortune, having inclined him to the church. We retired from college together; Harry to his living at P———dale, and myſelf to the beautiful manſion of my uncle, ſituated about four miles on the oppoſite ſhore of the lake. Harry's houſehold conſiſted of himſelf, a widowed mother, and a lovely ſiſter, whoſe name was Harriet (here the ſtranger ſighed): *our* family was compoſed of my uncle, my ſiſter Amelia, and myſelf.

"Our time was principally paſſed in each other's ſociety; either in parties upon the lake, or among the delightful ſcenery which ſurrounded the manſion of my uncle. In a ſituation ſo favourable to the nurture of the tender paſſion, and with a heart by no means a ſtranger to the ſenſibilities of life, it is

not

not surprising that I became enamoured of the lovely sister of my friend; or that Harry should not be insensible to the attractions of Amelia. As we concealed nothing from each other, our mutual feelings, on a subject which so much interested us both, were most freely communicated. The communication, if possible, cemented our friendship still closer, and rendered our parties on the lake, and our rambles in the woods, still more interesting. On mentioning to my uncle my attachment to Harriet, he, with a nobleness natural to his character, applauded my choice; but, as he destined me to be the heir to his great estate, he, previous to my settling in life, wished me to make the tour of Europe; that I might enrich my mind with every thing worthy the pursuit of a gentleman and a scholar, so as to qualify me to enjoy, with elegant delight, the retirement of which I was so fond.

"Won by the generosity of his motives, and inspired with an ardent desire of visiting those remains of ancient art which Italy presents to the inquiring mind, I prepared for my tour. I scarcely dared, however, to communicate my intentions to Harriet; and the last evening we passed together was too convincing a proof of the extreme sensibility with which it impressed her heart: it was on the lake, with Harry and my sister Amelia.

"The last words of Harriet still vibrate in my ear, at this distant moment. When I handed her from the boat to the shore, she pressed my hand with tenderness; and, with the emphatic solemnity of a departing spirit, faintly articulated, "Remember me!" The looks which accompanied these words are scarcely ever absent from my imagination.

"I left Amelia to pass the evening with Harriet, and rowed back again across the lake alone, with a heart almost broken by the painful situation in which I had left the object of all my hopes. On the morrow I took leave of C—— park; and in the following week embarked for Calais. I crossed France, and made the complete tour of Switzerland; the wild and romantic scenery of which greatly interested me. Having passed Mount Cenis, I hastened with the most ardent curiosity towards Italy. My winter was divided betwixt Florence, Rome, and Naples. My route home I purposed to make across the Tyrol, and down the Rhine. During the course of my tour, I had received the most pleasing accounts from Amelia; and every day which brought me nearer to the close of my travels, illumined my imagination with the idea of the bright prospect which awaited me at home. However, on my arrival at Venice, every hope was blasted for ever!—I found the following letter from the brother of my Harriet:

"Dear Charles, I am distracted! I am about to communicate to you a scene, which will give the darkest colouring to every hour of my future life! and how shall I unfold it to my friend? —Oh, Charles! now summon all your philosophy, all your fortitude, all your religion. But, alas! if I find these so feeble to my own support, how inefficacious will they be to you!—How shall I write it?—How can I bear to tell the dismal tale?——Harriet is dead!"

LOUIS THE SIXTEENTH.

The character of this excellent Prince is thus emphatically described by that great politician Frederic, the last King of Prussia, in one of his letters to Voltaire:

"*June* 18, 1776.

"I have lately learned that the King of France has displaced some of his ministers. I am not astonished at it. I look upon Louis the Sixteenth as a young lamb in the midst of wolves. He will be in great luck if he gets out of their claws. A person who should chance to have been in the habits of government would be at present much puzzled in France;—watched and surrounded with artifices of every kind, he would be forced to be guilty of mistakes.

How

How much more likely then is it, that a young prince, without experience, ſhould be hurried along by the torrent of intrigue and cabal.

"Thoſe perſons who have talked of the French government to you, have doubtleſs, my dear Voltaire, exaggerated many things. I have had an opportunity of getting at the true ſtate of the revenues and of the debts of that kingdom. Its debts are enormous, its reſources exhauſted, and its taxes multiplied beyond bounds. The only method to diminiſh in time the load of theſe debts, would be to put its expences within certain limits, and to retrench every ſuperfluity. But, alas! this I fear will never be done; for, inſtead of ſaying, I have ſuch an income, and I can afford to ſpend ſo much of it, we are but too apt to ſay, I muſt have ſo much money, find out expedients to procure it for me.

"Theſe rogues of Monks ſhould be made to bleed pretty freely. This, however, would not be ſufficient (though it would undoubtedly afford ſome reſources) to pay off the debts in a ſhort time, and to procure for the people of France all that aſſiſtance for which they have at preſent ſo great an occaſion. This diſtreſsful ſituation took its riſe in the preceding reigns, which contracted debts for the payment of which they had made no proviſion.

"It is this derangement of its finances which ſo materially influences every part of its government. It has put a ſtop to the wiſe projects of M. de St. Germain. It has prevented its Adminiſtration from having that aſcendency in the affairs of Europe, which France has been ever uſed to take ſince the reign of Henry the Fourth. With reſpect to your Parliaments, as a thinking man, I have conſtantly condemned the revocation of that of Paris, as contrary to every principle of logic and of good ſenſe.

"Is it then any wonder, that when M. de Malſherbes came to requeſt his diſmiſſion from Adminiſtration, the King exclaimed, 'I can, indeed, grant you *your* diſmiſſion. I wiſh I were able to procure *my own!*'

"His ſhort-ſighted miniſters, in theſe diſtreſsful circumſtances, engaged him to aſſiſt the colonies of a great nation that were at war with the parent country; and not only to add to the immenſe debt already incurred in France, but to effect the propagation of that ſpirit of revolt which has ended ſo fatally for that kingdom."

On an application made to him by Tippoo Saib, not long before he ſuffered, to aſſiſt him in taking poſſeſſion of ſome provinces in India from the Engliſh, and annexing them to the crown of France, Louis nobly refuſed his aſſent, and ſaid, 'In the American war, my miniſters took advantage of my youth and inexperience. Every calamity that we have ſuffered in France took its riſe from that event.'

During his infamous mock trial, this Prince was aſked, What he had done with a certain ſum of money—a few thouſand pounds. His voice failed him, and the tears came into his eyes at this queſtion; at laſt he replied, '*J'aimais à faire des heureux*—I had a pleaſure in making other people happy.' He had given the money away in charity.

On the night preceding his execution he ſaid to M. Edgeworth, 'I do not know what I have done to my couſin the Duke of Orleans, to induce him to behave to me in the way in which he has done; but he is to be pitied; he is ſtill more wretched than I am; I would not change ſituations with him.'

A few hours before he died, he ſaid to the ſame gentleman, 'How happy I am to have retained my faith in religion! In what a terrible ſtate of mind ſhould I have been at this moment, had not the grace of God preſerved this bleſſing to me. Yes, I ſhall now be able to ſhow my enemies that I do not fear them.'

COALITION BETWEEN POETRY AND PAINTING.

A COALITION of a very pleasing nature has been attempted by some British artists, between poetry and painting. Poetry and painting are no doubt congenial arts. They have some principles or essential qualities in common, and denote similar energies in the mind of the poet and painter.

It is therefore exceedingly pleasing to see the fine fancy of the poet, particularly the bold and striking imagery of Shakespear, as exhibited in the Shakespeare-gallery, realized by the pencil; and displayed, as it were, not only to mental but actual vision.

But the observation is no less just in criticism than in morals, that where we enjoy a great deal of pleasure, we also encounter a good deal of danger. Pleasing as on many occasions may be the effects of this combination between two of the most elegant arts, it ought not to be attempted in any instance, without cautious deliberation and acute discernment. In particular, much discernment and good taste are required for ascertaining what passages in a poem are proper subjects for painting. Here the admirers of painting and the partisans of its alliance with poetry may be inclined to ask, are not all fine passages in a poem fit to be delineated by the painter? are not the arts congenial? and are they not produced by similar energies? They are admitted to be congenial; but some distinctions must be attended to. Let it be particularly attended to and remembered, that what is highly poetical is not always picturesque. Many fine thoughts of the poet, and many objects represented by him to the mind, cannot, by all the creative power of lines, colours, and shades, be rendered visible. Can any grief be more natural than that of Cordelia, when she is informed how cruelly her sisters have treated their father? But who can pourtray the feelings that shrink from notice, as the sensitive plant from the touch, that veil themselves with reserve; that fly even from consolation, and hide themselves in the secret mazes and mysterious sanctuaries of the heart?

Kent. Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief?

Gent. I say she took 'em, read 'em in my presence;
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate cheek: it seem'd she was a queen
Over her passion, which, most rebel like,
Sought to be king over her.

Kent. O, then, it moved her!

Gent. But not to rage. Patience and sorrow strove
Which should express her goodliest: you have seen
Sun-shine and rain at once. Those happiest smiles
That played on her ripe lip seem'd not to know
What guests were in her eyes, which parted thence,
As pearls from diamonds dropt.—In brief,
Sorrow would be a rarity most belov'd,
If all could so become it.

Kent. Made she no verbal question?

Gent. Once or twice
She heav'd the name of father,
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart,
Cry'd, Sisters! Sisters! What? i' th' storm of night
Let pity ne'er believe it! then she shook
The holy water from her heav'nly eyes,
And then retir'd to deal with grief alone.

In like manner, the sublime and awful vision in the book of Job, the indistinct form of the spirit, the portentous silence, and the solemn voice, shake and appal the soul; but set at defiance all the skill and dexterity of the most ingenious artist.

"In thoughts from the visions of the night, when deep sleep falleth on men, fear came upon me, and trembling, which made all my bones to shake. Then a spirit passed before my face; the hair of my flesh stood up: it stood still, but I could not discern the form thereof; an image was before mine eyes; there was silence, and I heard a voice."

In fact, persons of real candour, who are capable of discerning, and of giving attention to the beauties of nature, will ac-

acknowledge the exiſtence of many fine and ſtriking landſcapes which cannot be imitated or diſplayed by the painter. Exquiſite ſcenery, without being picturesque, may be diſtinguiſhed both for beauty and grandeur. Or ſhall we ſay, as I have heard aſſerted by ſome faſhionable connoiſſeurs, that nothing in external nature, no combination whatever of water, trees, and verdure, can be accounted a beautiful object, unleſs it can be transferred to the canvaſs. Contrary to this, it may at leaſt be doubted, whether many delightful paſſages, if I may ſo expreſs myſelf, both at the Leaſowes and among the lakes in Cumberland, though gazed at with tenderneſs, or contemplated with admiration, would not baffle all the power of the pencil. Tho' poetry ought to be like painting, yet the maxim or rule, like many other ſuch rules and maxims, is not to be received without due limitation.

It is therefore the duty of the painter, who by *his* art would illuſtrate that of the poet, to conſider, in every particular inſtance, whether the deſcription or image be really picturesque. I am loth to blame where there is much to commend, and where the artiſt poſſeſſes high and deſerved reputation. But will it not be admitted that the picture by Reynolds, which repreſents the death of Cardinal Beaufort as deſcribed by Shakeſpeare, is liable to the cenſure of injudicious ſelection in the choice of a ſubject? Or is it poſſible for any colouring or delineation to convey the horror of the ſituation ſo impreſſively as in the words of the poet?

Sal. Diſturb him not, let him paſs peaceably.

King. Peace to his ſoul, if God's good pleaſure be!—
Lord Cardinal, if thou thinkeſt on Heaven's bliſs,
Hold up thy hand, make ſignal of thy hope.—
He dies, and makes no ſign:—O God, forgive him!

The ſubject is entitled to more particular conſideration—Certain diſpoſitions of mind produce great effects on the body; agitate the whole frame; impreſs or diſtort the features. Others again, more latent, or more reſerved, ſuppreſs their external ſymptoms, ſcorn or reject, or are not ſo capable of external diſplay; and occaſion no remarkable, or no immediate change in limb, colour, or feature. Such peculiar feelings and affections, averſe to render themſelves viſible, are not fit ſubjects for that art which affects the mind, by preſenting to the eye the reſemblant ſigns of its objects. Deſpair is of this number: ſuch utter deſpair as that of Cardinal Beaufort. It will not complain, for it expects no redreſs; it will not lament, for it deſires no ſympathy; brooding upon its hopeleſs affliction, it neither weeps, nor ſpeaks, "nor gives any ſign." But, in the picture under review, the painter repreſents the chief character in violent and extreme agitation. Nor is even that agitation, if we allow deſpair to diſplay agitation, of a kind ſufficiently appropriated. Is it the ſullen anguiſh, the ſuppreſſed agony, the horrid gloom, the tortured ſoul of deſpair? No: it is the agitation of bodily pain. The poor abject ſufferer gnaſhes his teeth, and writhes his body, as under the torment of corporeal ſuffering. The anguiſh is not that of the mind.—No doubt, at a preceding moment, before his deſpondency was completely ratified, the poet repreſents him as in great perturbation; but the affliction is from the pangs of death.

War. See how the pangs of death do make him grin.

But after his deſpair receives full confirmation from the heart-ſearching ſpeech of Henry, his feelings are ſeared with horror, and his agony will "give no ſign." For the moment of the picture is not when Beaufort is ſaid to be griping with mortal anguiſh, but the more awful moment, when having heard the requeſt of Henry, he ſinks, of conſequence, into the deepeſt deſpondency. Before that, it would have been no other than the picture of a man, of any man whatever, expiring with bodi-

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ly pain. If indeed the picture is to expreſs any thing peculiar or characteriſtic, it muſt be deſpair formerly excited, but now ratified and confirmed by the ſpeech of Henry.

King. Lord Cardinal, if thou thinkeſt on Heaven's bliſs, [hope.—
Hold up thy hand, make ſignal of thy
He dies, and makes no ſign:—O God, forgive him!

In ſhort, the paſſage, highly ſublime and affecting, as it muſt be acknowledged, is more poetical than pictureſque; and the artiſt has waſted, on an ill-choſen ſubject, his powers, rather of execution in this inſtance, than of invention. Surely we ſee no maſterly invention in the preternatural being placed behind or beſide the cardinal; for tho' the poet has ſaid, in the character of Henry, that a "buſy meddling fiend was laying ſiege to his ſoul;" yet as the ſpeaker did not actually ſee the fiend, there was no occaſion for introducing him by the ſide of his bed. Nor is there much invention in the ſtale artifice of concealing the countenance of the king, becauſe his feelings could not be painted. In fact, the affectionate aſtoniſhment and pious horror of Henry were fitter for delineation, than the ſilent, ſullen, and incommunicative deſpair of Beaufort.

The rage of delineating to the eye all that is reckoned fine in writing, may be illuſtrated alſo, in the performances of other able and famous artiſts. In Gray's Ode on the Spring, we have the following allegorical deſcription:

Lo! where the roſy-boſom'd hours,
Fair Venus' train, appear,
Diſcloſe the long expecting flowers,
And wake the purple year.

The hours accordingly, adorned with roſes diſpoſed as the poet deſcribes them, are repreſented on canvaſs, as a company of jolly damſels, twitching or pulling another very beautiful and buxom female, who is repreſented as ſleeping on a bank, and clothed with a purple petticoat. Seeing ſuch things, it is impoſſible not to think of Quarles' or Hugo's emblems. The thought, "who ſhall deliver me from this body of ſin and death," is preſented to the eye, in one of them, by the figure of a man incloſed within the ribs of a monſtrous and hideous ſkeleton. In truth, the inventor of the prints in ſome editions of the Pilgrim's Progreſs (where, among others, Chriſtian is repreſented as trudging along like a pedlar, with a burden on his back) is entitled to the merit of priority in the extravagance of ſuch inventions; for let it be remembered, that it is only againſt extravagancies and miſapplications, and not againſt the invention itſelf, that I have ventured to remonſtrate.

From the Philanthropiſt, juſt publiſhed.

ON THE AMAZING GROWTH OF MODESTY.

SIR,

IN the various viciſſitudes of my life, turbulent as ſome of them have been, and inſipidly peaceful as others, I have never leaned to the favourable ſide, in forming my opinion of mankind. Whether right or wrong, I have found moſt pleaſure and conſolation in thinking well of my fellow creatures, and upon that account only, you muſt not be ſurpriſed, if I perſiſt in the ſame way of thinking, ſometimes in oppoſition to matter of fact. However this be, there is a pleaſure, you muſt allow, in cheriſhing liberal prejudices, and that a man may be excuſed merely on the ſcore of *ſelf*, in harbouring a better opinion of mankind than they deſerve, ſince he finds it contributes to his happineſs.

But of late I think I have more ſolid foundation for my good opinion of the world, than merely the prejudice reſulting from my own convenience. In one reſpect at leaſt, I think the world is growing better and better. In the article of *modeſty*, I flatter myſelf that I perceive a great riſe and an univerſal circulation. Divines and philoſophers formerly deplored the decay of modeſty, and the growth of pride and arrogance, and they probably had good rea-

son; but, in our days, I am happy to observe, that we have but little, if any, occasion for sage maxims and grave lectures on this subject. I draw this conclusion, so honourable to the age in which we have the felicity to live, from a pretty attentive observation of public affairs and general literature, or in other words, from noting the present state of the sciences, as they branch out into politics, law, physic, and divinity. If in any of these professions, arrogant and conceited men are yet to be found, it is far beyond my power to discover them. They must be hid under some impenetrable veil, or perhaps languish in hopeless obscurity, conscious that the pretensions of arrogance will be scouted, and that the language of self-sufficiency will no longer be heard with patience, or be followed by conviction.

To begin with the higher and more privileged orders, do we, among statesmen, find any thing like presumption or arrogance? Among our most celebrated orators, whose eloquence (I am told) emulates the proudest specimens of Greece and Rome, among our modern Demosthenes and Ciceros, do you find a man capable of speaking only five or six hours at a time, who does not, in the excess of his modesty, assure his hearers that "he wants words?" This, for a man whose occupation is talking, must surely be a great defect, and a great instance of modesty to acknowledge such a defect, in the face both of friends and enemies; of friends who expect to be instructed by his arguments, and charmed by his eloquence; and of enemies who hoped to have distinguished themselves by entering the list with the greatest of orators, but who is now, by his own confession, dwindled down to "a plain man," who "wants words." Then, Sir, consider how the most famous of our statesmen declare their inability—Inability in a statesman! Why, you will say it is a paradox. Yes, it is a paradox, arising from their modesty; that diffident and lovely virtue, which prompts them to declare in the face of day, that they are "conscious of their inability, and that they can lay claim only to the humble merit of meaning well"—that "the subject in debate is beyond their grasp, that they shrink from it, and tremble at their own insufficiency." Yet, nevertheless, with this acknowledged weight of conscious nonentity, they are induced, from a sense of duty, to "throw out a few hints," merely for the "consideration of the House," and "under correction of a wisdom superior to what they can lay claim to."

Now, Sir, if this be not modesty, I know not what modesty is; and yet we hear it, or read of it every day, and when we are told of heats and animosities prevailing among our statesmen, we may be sure the contest is not for superiority, but the direct contrary, each contending how to depreciate his own merit, and most feelingly engage the sympathetic indulgence of his hearers.

If we attend to the business of the bar and the pulpit, we find the same modesty increasing from day to day. What counsellor opens a cause without regretting that the cause did not fall into more able hands, and that the indisposition of his learned brother, has unfortunately thrown the whole weight of pleading upon his feeble shoulders? How pleasing is it to hear a man, whose profession the unjust part of the world are prejudiced against, and frequently call impudent, entreating the favourable attention and kind indulgence of the learned judge, and particularly of the Jury, who "are men of sense, fully competent to supply his deficiencies!"

Then, Sir, in the pulpit—Here, I think, we have yet brighter examples of modesty. It is well known, and universally acknowledged, that the liturgy is one of the finest compositions, in the English language, and that it requires no small portion of eloquence to do justice to it. Why, then, some will say, do we so often hear it read so barbarously? I will tell them. It proceeds

entirely from the modesty of the reader. Conscious that he is not able to do justice to it, he does not expose himself to ridicule by making the attempt, but reads over the words, six or eight, or ten at a time, so as to finish the whole in a given space. I know no *other* reason why this fine composition is so commonly treated like a newspaper, and it will be allowed to be at least a proof of great modesty in the speaker who suits his enunciation, not to the exigency of style and subject, but to the *quantum* of his abilities.

It is to the same *modesty*, that we are to ascribe another practice, very common with the younger clergy; I mean, their selecting a text, acknowledging the difficulties with which it is surrounded, and immediately flying from, and never mentioning it more. Now, as a text improperly handled is a worse circumstance for the congregation, than if it were not handled at all, this practice is so far praise-worthy.

With regard to literature in general, I am confident that *modesty* is greatly on the rise. This we must be convinced of, if we read only the *prefaces* of books, in which the authors deplore and lament their total inability to do justice to the subject. Others bewail the loss of various opportunities to have rendered the work more worthy of the public attention. Some declare that accident only induced them to offer a few crude thoughts, very little worthy the perusal of the judicious—and others profess that other avocations of a serious nature, prevent their giving that finish to the subject of which it is capable. Some assure us that they are not in the habit of writing for the public, and that the approbation of a few partial friends is all their wish; while others declare and vow that they would never have presented a line to the public, could they have resisted the numerous and urgent applications of certain persons, from whose judgment they dared not presume to differ. Some intreat us to believe that no motives of vanity could have induced them to attempt discussing a subject, which had been so often treated by pens of far superior merit; while others wish us to believe that nothing could have prevailed on them to appear as authors, but certain circumstances of a delicate nature, though too uninteresting to communicate to the public.

In this way, Sir, I might give the modest beauties of a thousand prefaces in confirmation of my position. But I desist, lest my letter should run to too great a length, and lest the very parties I mean to applaud, should be hurt in the very tender part which is the subject of my letter. I cannot, however, quit so pleasing a theme, without adding my mite of tribute to the peculiar modesty of our modern dramatic writers, a class of geniuses better entitled to all the praise I can offer than any of those whom I have already mentioned.

Former dramatic writers were a set of vain fellows. They kept their works for years by them, before they would produce them to the public. They altered and amended, and blotted out, and put in, and all for what? That the piece might be more perfect, more classical in its effect, and consequently more likely to reach posterity. The ground-work of all this, you will perceive, was sheer vanity, the very opposite of that modesty which is so conspicuous in their successors. Our present geniuses have too much respect for the good and pleasure of the present generation to extend, or wish to extend, their labours to the third and fourth generation. They content themselves, therefore, to adapt their characters merely to certain actors, whom, in the phrase of the theatre and the shop-board, they *take measure of*, and lest they should be suspected of wit, than which nothing is a greater foe to modesty, they confine themselves to puns and quibbles, and pantomimical tricks. Now, is not this a proof of *modesty*? It certainly is: for by this mode of making plays, let us consider, to how many untoward accidents they are exposed. The indivi-

poſition of a performer deſtroys the the whole merit of the piece. Another may attempt to fill his place, but the dramatic taylor has taken ſuch exact admeaſurement of the original, that the ſubſtitute appears like a pigmy in the garb of a giant. I have ſeen a bailiff's officer, in this way, deſtroy the whole wit of a comedy; and one of the fineſt performances of late years was interrupted for a whole month, becauſe the lady who delivered the part of an immaculate virgin was under the neceſſity of being firſt delivered of a boy: Not to ſpeak of removals, or death, which muſt ever be fatal to ſuch performances, and conſign them to everlaſting oblivion. I hope this will not be deemed an unpardonable digreſſion. It is a duty I owe to my original poſition, to ſtrengthen it by every poſſible argument, and it is much to ſay, that the principal dramatic writers of the age are, at the ſame time, the moſt modeſt men it can boaſt of.

Were I to deſcend into private life, I might bring innumerable inſtances of the prevalence of this amiable virtue—the mantling bluſh which follows compliments—the ſtrong and earneſt aſſertion how ill they are merited—the frequent confeſſion of total inability to perform what we are always engaged in, the humility with which gentlemen of great merit addreſs ladies of great fortune, and the frequent liberality of the latter in rewarding that merit, with their perſons and fortune, in preference to merit of any other kind—the candour, diffidence, and backwardneſs, with which applications are made for aſſiſtance—and the thouſand, perhaps numberleſs inſtances which occur in the general intercourſe of polite people—But theſe would ſwell out my letter to an unreaſonable ſize. It is already perhaps too much enlarged, and I ſhall therefore conclude with felicitating you and your readers, in living in an age ſo diſtinguiſhed for the moſt attractive of the gentler virtues. I do not myſelf pretend to be a modeſt man, for that would be downright arrogance, but I am, whenever I can meet with them,

AN ADMIRER OF MODEST MEN.

ACCOUNT OF ANCIENT PERUKES.

THE firſt peruke mentioned in hiſtory was a goat's ſkin, furniſhed outwith the hair belonging to it, which Michal, Saul's daughter, employed to ſave the life of her huſband.

Although perukes, from their very firſt origin downwards, had rendered no other ſervice to mankind, they would have deſerved to be immortalized.

The ſkin of the goat, which Saul's daughter employed, would almoſt lead us to ſuſpect, that perukes were known in the time of David.

If we credit what Clearchus, the diſciple of Ariſtotle, ſays in Athenæus, we muſt aſcribe to the Japinians the honour of the invention. The Japinians were a people abandoned to every ſpecies of voluptuouſneſs. They painted their faces; and it therefore is not ſurpriſing that they endeavoured to conceal their hair.

Poſidippus, according to Ælian, ſays of Aglais, daughter of Megacles, who lived in the time of Cyrus, that ſhe adorned her head with artificial hair, ſet off with a plume of feathers.

The Phœnician ladies were obliged, on the feſtival of the funeral and the reſurrection of Adonis, to ſacrifice their hair to the goddeſs Ergetta, or Venus. The women, however, who were fond of their hair, were allowed to preſerve it on condition of yielding themſelves all day to the amorous addreſſes of the ſtrangers who never failed to attend theſe feſtivals in great numbers.—The money which they received for their complaiſance belonged to the goddeſs, and was conſecrated to her. This was a perquiſite of the prieſts. Some one or other, a huſband or jealous lover, deviſed perukes, and propoſed them to the women, who were equally unwil-

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ling to sacrifice their hair, and to prostitute their persons. The invention was thought convenient; but it excited the complaints of the ministers of the goddess. They came to a decision, that perukes were injurious to their rights; and they were forbidden.

The fashion of perukes was introduced at Rome about the end of the republic; and they met with a very gracious reception from the Roman ladies. Ovid consoles one of his friends, who had become bald, with an advice to wear a peruke.

Artificial heads of hair must at that time have been very ingeniously wrought, since the same author intimates to his friend, that her peruke would be taken for her own hair, and that she would often blush at the praises of a head of hair which she had purchased. In another place too he says, that a woman, however bald she is, may provide herself, for money, with thick and bushy hair, and make it pass for her own.

The taste for immense heads of hair, which manifested itself among the Roman ladies, introduced the use of perukes, and called forth, on several occasions, Martial's satirical humour. After telling Paulus that Fabulla swears the hair she buys is her own, he asks him, whether she is not perjured? He reproaches Læna with wearing false teeth and false hair, and pretends to be very uneasy about her blind eye, because eyes are not to be had like teeth and hair.

Of all the different kinds of hair that were in request for making perukes, German was preferred, on account of its beautiful white colour, which had particular attractions for the Roman belles. Red hair was not, however, in great respect.—Martial very wickedly tells Lesbia that he had sent her a German peruke, from which she would see that the hair brought from Germany was still whiter than what the country in which she lived produced.

If the Roman ladies, who either had bad hair, or reasons for concealing it, were the first to adopt perukes, they had soon a great number of imitators. It was then that those immense quantities of hair were worn, of which there still remain some traces upon the medals and the monuments which represent the Roman Empresses. They called these enormous perukes sometimes Corymbions, sometimes Corribulons.

These artificial head-dresses did not please Propertius. His thirteenth letter to Cynthia contains several imprecations against the girls who concealed their own hair under perukes.

It appears, in fact, that the Roman ladies sometimes abused this invention; and, if we can credit the sarcastic muse of Juvenal, Messalina, the wife of Claudius the Emperor, took care to put on a white peruke of the kind last mentioned, when, under the cloud of night, followed by a simple waiting-woman, she repaired to the haunts of debauchery, there to prostitute herself to the first comer.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON,

THE INTENDED CAPITAL OF AMERICA.

THE whole area of the city consists of upwards of four thousand acres. The ground is on an average forty feet higher than the water of the river, and yet a stream of fresh water called Watt's Branch, may be brought within half a mile of the city, at the height of forty feet above the level of the city itself, which will be very convenient for all Water-works and manufactures, &c. Many houses are already built, and a very handsome hotel, which cost in the erection more than thirty thousand dollars (six thousand seven hundred pounds sterling). It is now apportioned into one thousand two hundred and thirty-six lots, for building (which are for sale). Each lot contains ground for building three or four houses, according to general rules to be observed for making

making them uniform. The deepeſt lots are two hundred and ſeventy-feet, by ſeventy, fronting the ſtreet. A ſquare has from twenty to thirty lots in it. The value of each lot is from forty pounds to two hundred pounds ſterling.

There is to be a national Univerſity erected there, as well as the Mint, Pay Office, Treaſury, Supreme Courts of Juſtice, Reſidences for the Ambaſſadors; in ſhort, all the public officee. The city is to be built after a plan laid down for every ſtreet, of a fine white ſtone found in the neighbourhood, equal to Portland. Each houſe is to be forty feet from the ground to the roof, in all the principal ſtreets, which are to be from ſeventy to one hundred feet wide. The firſt ſtreet was formed upon an exact meridian line, drawn for the purpoſe by a Mr Ellicot, which paſſes through the capitol, the ſeat of the legiſlature, on an eminence, from whence the ſtreets diverge into radii in every direction. It has, therefore, the full command of every quarter of the city. From it you can ſee every veſſel that comes in or goes out of the harbour, and every carriage or horſeman that enters the city by the bridge. One of the ſtreets (Penſylvania) is marked out to be four miles long.

The Preſident's houſe will alſo ſtand on a riſing ground, poſſeſſing a delightful water proſpect, together with a commanding view of the capitol, and the moſt material parts of the city, being likewiſe the centre of other radiate ſtreets. All the grand avenues and ſuch ſtreets as lead immediately to public places, are from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and ſixty feet wide; this is to admit room for a walk, planted with trees on each ſide, and a paved way for carriages. Every ſtreet is laid down according to actual meaſurement, governed by the firſt meridian line. Commiſſioners are appointed to ſee all theſe regulations carried into execution. The queſtion ſtill with me is, whether the ſcheme is not too magnificent for the preſent ſtate of things. *From Warſey's Excurſion to North America.*

AN HISTORICL ACCOUNT OF THE COMMERCE AND SHIPPING OF ENGLAND.

CONTINUED FROM P. 456.

Negro Trade.

AT length the negro trade, that much reprobated ſource of wealth and of contention, was opened in 1562, by Captain John Hawkins of Devonſhire; who, aſſiſted by a liberal ſubſcription, fitted out three ſhips, and ſailed to the coaſt of Guinea, whence he carried 300 negro ſlaves (acquired by methods not to be too cloſely ſcrutinized) to Hiſpaniola. He exchanged his lading there for hides, ſugar, ginger, and pearls, and returned in opulence A. D. 1563. No more is heard of this ſpecies of traffic during ſeveral years.

A ſhip and pinnace of London made a proſperous voyage to Benin, in Africa, in 1588; and the Queen, in the ſame year, granted a patent to certain merchants of London and of Exeter, for ten years, to trade excluſively to the rivers Senegal and Gambia.

In 1590, we find the ſame ſhip and pinnace ſailing again from London to Benin, and again returning with ſucceſs.

The exports to Africa were at that time linen and woollen cloths, hardware, ornaments, ſuch as copper bracelets and glaſs beads, hawks bells, hats, toys, &c. The imports, elephant's teeth, palm oil, cloth of cotton, and of the bark of trees.

Trade to the Eaſt Indies.

THE trade to the Eaſt Indies was, from the vaſt diſtance of its object, and the great capital which was required to carry it on, the laſt of thoſe various commercial ſhoots which ſprung from the fertile ſoil of the adventurous induſtry of England. It was not until 1600, that a company was regularly formed, with George Earl of Cumberland at their head, and 215 knights,

aldermen, and merchants, in the list of proprietors. They had been encouraged to this undertaking rather by the successes of the Portuguese and of the Dutch, than of their countrymen; since the only English voyage hitherto attempted to those parts, and executed by Captain James Lancaster, had been singularly unfortunate*.

This charter, which was renewable at the end of fifteen years, and which actually existed through various vicissitudes until 1708, when it sunk into that of the "United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies," was much on the plan of that which was renewed toward the close of the eighteenth century. The governor and deputy-governor, the twenty-four directors, annually elected and formed into committees, the allowance of time for the payment of custom, the re-exportation of Indian merchandise after it has paid the duty, and almost all the other conditions of the charter, have been handed down, "*literatim et verbatim*," from the adventurous merchants of Elizabeth's school, to their fortunate and opulent successors.

The first stock of a company, doomed in future time to govern a country more extended, better peopled, and possessed of more and richer commodities and treasures than the Roman Empire at its greatest pitch of splendour, was only 74,000l. And their first fleet consisted of four large ships, under the conduct of the same Captain Lancaster, whose disasters in the east had been repaired by a fortunate and lucrative expedition to the coast of Brasil.

Neither the success of this expedition, nor the valuable, though small addition to his country's dominions, atchieved by Lancaster on his return from the Indies, fall within the compass of this volume. Elizabeth, the inspirer and encourager of every adventure, had paid the last debt to nature before either vessel (for they returned separately) reached her coasts.

Treaties.

Every transaction of importance to the commerce of England, during a period so interesting to its rise and progress, has now been cautiously traced. Other negotiations of the same date there are, but they have little or no reference to the subject. The ministers of Edward VI. in the same treaty which sold Boulogne to France, stipulated for a mutual intercourse of trade. But this treaty was short-lived, and does not seem to have been renewed in its commercial tendency, when a new one was brought forward in 1559. Disputes on the African coast occasioned a treaty with Portugal. Duties which Elizabeth thought unreasonable, were sometimes the cause of transient agreements with Denmark; and the only treaties not hitherto mentioned, those with Holland, related to mutual defence, and not in the least to matters of commerce or trade.

Manufactures.

The short and unsettled reigns of Edward VI. and Mary I. produced †

* He had sailed in 1591, with three ships on a privateering, rather than a mercantile account, to the East Indies. A sickness, which assailed his crew near the Cape of Good Hope, obliged one ship to return homeward; another, with Captain Raymond, or Roman, was separated in a storm beyond the Cape, and heard of no more. Lancaster's ship alone reached the coast of Malabar. Notwithstanding which he attempted in the east, he quitted those shores, and sailed to the West Indies; but thither his ill fortune pursued him. Going on shore with a party to search for provisions on an unknown island, those on board basely abandoned him, and left him, and most of their comrades, exposed to hunger and wretchedness. Three years elapsed before the unfortunate Captain, with a few of his men, whom fortune had spared, could find their way back to England.—*Hakluyt.*

† One act of Mary's sterile administration deserves to be excepted from the censure which, in general, it merits. She abolished that part of the code of laws relative to the woollen trade, which prevented any person from making cloth, unless after having ser-

not that confidence in government which could tempt the opulent to fupply manufactures with the neceſſary funds. Mary was indeed led, by her love for an undeſerving huſband, to treat her mercantile ſubjects with bitter injuſtice. She would aſk unreaſonable loans, and would revenge the denial by ſtopping exportation, and even by ſeizing the cloth which had been ſold to foreigners. Once ſhe raiſed 50,000l. by an extortion of this kind. The loſs of Calais, whence much cloth was exported into Flanders, hurt the woollen manufacture.

The activity with which the government of Elizabeth was inſpired, ſeems, to have tranſfuſed itſelf into the breaſts of every rank among her people. We obſerve thoſe who had ſuperior powers diſtinguiſhing themſelves by voyages of diſcovery, by forming new commercial connections, and by endeavouring to plant colonies in diſtant climes. While thoſe whoſe abilities took a mechanical turn, enriched their country and themſelves, by enlarging † the circle of its manufactures.

That of knives, now ſo widely extended, appears to have commenced in London, A. D. 1563, under the auſpices of one Thomas Matthews of Fleet bridge; this, however, was rather a revival than a new manufacture, ſince, in the days of Chaucer, Sheffield was, as it ſtill continues to be, famous for its cutlery. "A Sheffield whittle bare he in his hoſe ‡."

That of needles ‖ was commenced in 1566, and directed by Elias Grouſe, a German.

Felt hats were not made in England in 1571, as a ſtatute was then enacted which ordered an Engliſh woollen cap to be worn in preference by every perſon above the age of ſeven, on pain of forfeiting 3s. 4d. Ladies, lords, gentlewomen, &c. are excepted. This reſtriction, we are told, had very little effect.

The manufacture of glaſs had been probably brought to ſome perfection in 1575; for Holingſhed, after he has ſpoken of the deſtruction of a glaſs-houſe by fire, adds, "the ſame houſe which had conſumed great quantities of wood in making fine drinking glaſſes, is now itſelf conſumed."

A loom for the weaving of ſilk ſtockings was erected in 1600, under the patronage of William Lee, of St John's college, Cambridge.

But nothing aided the progreſs of manufacture in England ſo much as her juſt and prudent attention to the perſecuted ſtrangers whom the bigotry of Spain expelled from their habitations. Some families had, in the days of Ed-

ed full ſeven years at the buſineſs. It appears ſtriking to read that her liberal-minded ſucceſſor ſhould have renewed a prohibition which is generally accounted impolitic by the adepts in the trade. It ſtill remains in force.

† Before the ſixteenth century ends, we find that luxury had obtained a firm footing in the houſe of the mechanic. "We were ſhown," ſays a traveller, "at the houſe of Leonard Smith, a tailor, a moſt perfect looking glaſs, ornamented with gold, pearls, ſilver, and velvet, ſo richly as to be eſtimated at 500 ecus de toleil."—*Paul Hentzner.* Add to this the evidence of Fynes Moryſon, who obſerves that, toward the cloſe of Elizabeth's reign, there were few among the better ſort of the Engliſh gentry and traders that had not cupboards of ſilver plate to the value of 100l.

‡ Chaucer's Works. Reeves Tale.

‖ Needles had appeared in Cheapſide, during the reign of Mary. A Spaniſh negro had made them, but as he refuſed to diſcover his art, the nation received little benefit from him. The pin had been known in England ever ſince the cloſe of Henry VIII.'s reign; where it had afforded to the ladies a pleaſant ſubſtitute for ribbons, loopholes, laces with points and tags, claſps, hooks and eyes, and ſkewers made of wood, braſs, ſilver, and gold. This minute implement was thought ſufficiently important to merit a parliamentary regulation. Accordingly, by "ſtat. 37 Henry VIII. cap. 13." all "pines" are prohibited from being ſold, unleſs they be "double-headed, and have the heads ſoldered faſt to the ſhank of the pinne, well ſmothed, the ſhank well ſhaven, the point well and round filed, cauted, and ſharpened." This long proceſs, which muſt have rendered the pin expenſive, was dropped in about three years, and the pin became what it now is.—Strutt, Dreſs and

ward VI. quitted their homes, and followed their teachers to the Engliſh coaſt. Theſe had already erected their looms, when the acceſſion of Mary obliged them to purſue liberty of religious worſhip to a colder climate.

With Elizabeth more liberality of ſentiment came forward, and ſome of the exiled ſtrangers returned. But it was to the wheels and gibbets of the Duke D'Alva that England is moſt indebted. Scared by his inhumanity, the Flemiſh manufacturers fled thither in ſhoals, and were received with humanity and hoſpitality. They repaid this politic kindneſs by peopling the decayed ſtreets of Canterbury, Norwich, Sandwich, Colcheſter, Maidſtone, Southampton, and many other towns, with active and induſtrious weavers, dyers, cloth-dreſſers, linen-makers, ſilk throwſters, &c. They taught the making of bays, ſays, and other ſtuffs; and many of their poſterity now enjoy large eſtates and reſpectable titles in the counties which, with ſo much good ſenſe, opened their arms to ſhield them from their purſuers. It was from this period that England may begin to date that ſuperiority in the works of art which has rendered her, in the eighteenth century, the market of Europe; and even extended the ſale of her manufactures to the ſavage ſhores of Kamſchatka.

Fiſheries protected.

In a country interſected by numerous harbours, ſurrounded by a proliſic ocean, and ſituated near large ſhoals abounding with cod, herrings, &c. it would have been unpardonable in the rulers to neglect that which would, at the ſame time, afford food for the natives, a deſirable article of commerce to ſtrangers, and the means of preſerving a naval ſuperiority over the reſt of the world.

Neither the adminiſtration of England or Scotland were blameable in this branch of their duty. In the former, we find not leſs than twelve ſtatutes paſſed during the reign of Elizabeth, all tending to the encouragement of the fiſheries on the Engliſh coaſt; and the fiſhermen appear to have been the only people of their rank who were, by an expreſs act of parliament, exempted from the preſs, unleſs when pointed out by their county magiſtrates.

It ſhould not paſs unobſerved that, in 1553, Philip of Spain obtained a licence for his ſubjects to fiſh on the north coaſt of Ireland during twenty-one years, on conſideration of one thouſand pounds yearly; "which ſum," writes Sir J. Burroughs, "was accordingly brought into the Exchequer of Ireland."

The importance of the Newfoundland fiſhery began to be known to the European ſtates about the middle of Elizabeth's reign. Hakluyt mentions the number of ſhips ſent by each nation in 1578. The Engliſh had but fifteen ſhips on the banks, but they were ſtout and large, and gave law to the 100 Spaniſh, 50 Portugueſe, and 150 French, veſſels which attended the fiſhery. They protected the whole fleet from pirates, and levied a tax in ſalt on each foreign bark for their good ſervices.

No progreſs, nay ſcarcely a beginning, was made in the whale-fiſhery under Elizabeth. That the Engliſh had little knowledge of the methods uſed in carrying it on, appears plainly from a paper in Hakluyt's collection, dated 1575; wherein it is expreſsly directed, that the whole care of the enterpriſe ſhould be entruſted to Biſcayners, as the only perſons who underſtood the buſineſs. Some whales were killed by theſe enterpriſing Spaniards on the Newfoundland banks in 1578; but only for their blubber, as the value of whalebone was then unknown.

Diſcoveries of Countries.

Although thoſe Engliſh mariners who attempted to diſcover new lands, and ſuppoſed ſtraits, under the auſpices of Elizabeth, were uniformly unſucceſsful, they owed their ill fortune neither to want of ſpirit or perſeverance.

The earneſt wiſhes of the merchants prompted them to believe that there muſt be a nearer way to Japan, China, and the Eaſt Indies, than the long and

extraneous courſe round the Cape of Good Hope. It was to the north-weſt that it was fancied this paſſage lay; and ſeveral of the firſt mariners of the age, Sir Humphry Gilbert, the Captains Frobiſher, Pet, and Jackſon, with many others, attempted it in vain.

Another paſſage to the ſame countries, leſs plauſible, but much ſooner, had its ſupporters. It was ſuppoſed to lie on the north coaſt of Nova Zembla, and to reach China in a north-eaſtern direction. The unfortunate Sir Hugh Willoughby had, in 1553, loſt his life in ſearching for this paſſage; but the moſt northern port of Ruſſia had been diſcovered by his miſhap. Some other attempts were made on the ſame coaſt, particularly one by Captain Stephen Burroughs, but without even a proſpect of ſucceſs; ſince the vaſt fields of ice which occupied the northern ſea, effectually barred the paſſage.

The experience of two ages, which have paſſed ſince theſe unſucceſsful enterprizes, have proved that no ſuch paſſage exiſts to the north-weſt; and, that to the north-eaſt, though exiſting, is totally blocked up with ice.

Theſe enterprizes were not totally fruitleſs. In 1567, Captain Frobiſher, in his purſuit of the north-weſt paſſage, fell in with the ſtraits which lead to Hudſon's Bay, and diſcovered the weſtern coaſt of Greenland. Thence he brought a ſavage, and ten years afterward a load of ſhining ores, whence it was generally ſuppoſed gold would be produced. Unfortunately, on a trial being made, the ores proved to be utterly worthleſs; while the poor ſavage, unconſcious of the advantage of civilization, pined away through regret for his native ſnows *.

* There have been doubts formed concerning the abilities of thoſe to whom the examination of theſe promiſing ores were ſubmitted; and a ſtory is told of a quantity which chanced to be left expoſed, and which, many years afterwards, in the hands of a faithful chymiſt, produced pure gold.—*Campbell's Life of Frobiſher.*

New Albion, or, as it is now called, California, was diſcovered in 1577, by Sir Francis Drake, while he was endeavouring to find a paſſage back from the ſouth-weſt coaſt of North America into the European ſeas. He took formal poſſeſſion of the country, which appeared to be an iſland, and erected a column to the honour of his queen.

A diſcovery of great uſe to mariners was made in 1602, by Captain Gofnold, an expert Engliſh ſeaman. He firſt found the way of croſſing the Atlantic to North America without deviating to the Weſt Indies, and paſſing the dangerous Gulph of Florida.

The ſeaſon for planting colonies with ſucceſs was not yet arrived. A very able treatiſe had indeed been written on the ſubject, in 1582, by Captain Carliſle, the ſon-in-law of Sir Francis Walſingham. He had enlarged on the great advantages which colonies might bring to the mother country with art and ſpirit, the conſumption of manufactures, employment for idle perſons, &c. To prove his faith in his own reaſoning, Carliſle joined heartily with Sir Walter Raleigh and others, in raiſing a fund which might enable a number of ſettlers to occupy lands in America; and Elizabeth readily granted a charter for ſo patriotic an undertaking. A voyage undertaken at this juncture by the Captains Amidas and Barlow (who ſucceſsfully traded with the American natives, and brought home pearls and the new luxury of tabacco) ſtrengthened the intereſt of the promiſing deſign. Accordingly, the celebrated Sir Richard Grenville, in 1584, ſailed for the American coaſt, and ſettled a colony in a diſtrict which the maiden queen had honoured by the name of Virginia. Her auſpices, however, availed little. Famine and diſcord aſſailed the new ſettlers as ſoon as Grenville had left them; and the very ſmall reſidue returned to England, in 1585, entirely cured of all wiſhes for emigration. This plan, and thoſe of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, for the ſettling

Florida and Newfoundland *, which proved equally abortive, completed the hiſtory of colonization during the days of Elizabeth.

* This enterprizing knight, having obtained a patent, had ſailed to Newfoundland, and formally taken poſſeſſion of the iſland; he had even diſcovered, as he believed, a rich ſilver mine. He quitted the coaſt to fetch ſettlers from England, but was unhappily loſt in his paſſage. It was the romantic turn of this gallant officer's character which hattened his end. He had fought in Ireland with great applauſe, and could not bear the whiſper which he believed to be circulated, "that he was fearful at ſea." To ſhew his firmneſs, he would ſit, in ſpite of his friends' entreaties, in the ſmalleſt ſhip; and ſunk beneath the tempeſtuous waves, calmly repeating to his men, "Courage, my lads! we are as near to heaven by ſea as by land!"—*Worthies of Devon. Hayes, apud Hallayt.*

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICAL SKETCHES OF THE ARABIANS.

THE Arabians are by no means quarrelſome, but when once they enter into a diſpute, they make a dreadful buſtle: I have often ſeen their cutlaſſes drawn, but they are eaſily prevailed upon to put them up, and become as good friends as ever. For, provided a ſtranger were to ſay to them three or four times, "Think on God and his prophet," they are either immediately reconciled to one another, or elſe they make choice of an umpire, who terminates their difference in an amicable manner. They are perhaps leſs diſpoſed to give abuſive language than the common people in Europe, but, at the ſame time, they are as eaſy to be offended, and as eager to be revenged. When one in a rage ſpits on the ground oppoſite to another, the offended tamely bears the inſult, if he does not think himſelf able to punish the other for his inſolence; but if he does, he gives ſufficient proofs of his reſentment. I recollect having ſeen one inadvertently throw a little ſpittle on the beard of a Muſſulman, who took it highly amiſs; he, however, who had given the offence immediately aſked pardon, and kiſſed his beard, which piece of ſubmiſſion appeaſed the other. Nothing can affront a Mahometan more than to ſay to him, "There is dirt on your beard;" an affront that is often given among the rabble. In general, amongſt the lower people in Arabia, as amongſt thoſe of the ſame deſcription in Europe, inſolent expreſſions paſs for ſallies of wit, whilſt among men of honour they are taken as the moſt inſolent affronts. But when a ſcheech among the Bedouins ſays to another, who is of a grave turn of mind, "Thy bonnet or turban is dirty; put it better on; it is awry;" the offended perſon thinks, (as the people of Europe do, who put one another to death for a word eſcaped without intention) that he is not only called upon in point of honour to make an attempt upon the life of him who gave the offence, but likewiſe upon all the males in his family. With reſpect to this, I heard the following ſtory at Baſſa, which happened ten or twelve years ſince, in the neighbourhood of that city. A man of ſome diſtinction, in the tribe of Montefidj, had married his daughter to an Arabian at Korna. A ſhort while after the nuptials, another Arabian, a native of the ſame place, and who belonged to a tribe friendly to that of Montefidj, aſked him, ironically, in a coffee-houſe, if he was the father of the beautiful young lady at Korna. Upon this the latter conſidered his daughter's virtue as called in queſtion, and immediately left the company in order to ſtab her. When he returned, he found the offender had fled, and from that moment he breathed nothing but vengeance: for a long time he gave himſelf much unneceſſary trouble ſeeking for his antagoniſt; and in the mean time, he put to death many of his antagoniſt's relations, and ſpared neither his domeſtics nor his beaſts. The offender ſeeing his ruin to be inevitable, offered a large ſum to the chief governor of the juriſdiction at Korna,

Korne, if he would arreſt his enemy, and put him to death. The aga, therefore ordered the latter to be reconciled, who would by no means comply, but continued ſtill intent upon the death of his adverſary. In order to terrify him, the aga now threatened him with immediate death; but as death appeared nothing to him, in compariſon of the affront he had received, and the loſs of his daughter, the governor, in concert with ſome perſons of diſtinction, reſolved to give a man ſo full of honour every poſſible ſatisfaction. It was therefore agreed upon that the offender, ſhould give his daughter to the offended, with a fixed dowry in money, horſes, and arms. The latter was now appeaſed, yet the father-in-law durſt never appear to his ſon-in-law. *Heron's Voyages.*

ON DOING THINGS IN STYLE.

Sir,

THERE are many cuſtoms, which have been but very lately introduced, which we of the old ſchool, plain men like (perhaps you and me), find it rather difficult to adopt, principally from the language made uſe of by thoſe who would recommend them. Some apology indeed may be offered for the introduction of new language to expreſs new things, which the founders of our language could not be ſuppoſed to know any thing about: but as our authors of dictionaries plod on in the old way, and take no more notice of new phraſes than if they did not exiſt, it falls hard upon us, who are ſomewhat too far advanced in life to go to ſchool again, and whoſe organs of ſpeech, I am afraid, are not pliable enough to learn a new language. —In making my complaint to you, I know I am pleading the cauſe of many others in a like ſituation; but I am afraid I may not make myſelf thoroughly intelligible, and muſt therefore uſe a deſcriptive kind of circumlocution, which you perhaps will be able to make out with ſome difficulty, but which your young readers will catch by a ſingle hint.

Of late years, Sir, I find that whatever we do, we muſt *do in ſtyle*. Now this *doing things in ſtyle*, being a general rule, and applied to every action of our lives, puzzles me very much to find out its real meaning in any one caſe. If we build a houſe, we muſt build *in ſtyle*. If we furniſh it, the furniture muſt be *in ſtyle*. If we give a dinner in it, it muſt be given *in ſtyle*; and if we ride a horſe, keep a coach, or ſail in a boat, all muſt be *in ſtyle*, and what *ſtyle* is, is always to me a perplexing queſtion. *Style*, however, has certain accompaniments which I underſtand very readily. If, for example, my wife is to give a dinner *in ſtyle*, ſhe aſks me for more money than the uſual allowance. If we are to viſit *in ſtyle*, I muſt viſit my banker firſt. All this I can comprehend, although I do not think myſelf the *wiſer* for it, and am certainly not likely to be the richer.

But when I am told that our new footman waits at table *in ſtyle*, I can't ſo eaſily comprehend his excellency, for he has broke more china and glaſſes within a month, than his year's wages come to; and when I was over-perſuaded to leave off my ſquare-toed ſhoes, and beſpeak a pair *in ſtyle*, they brought on a fit of the gout, which confined me for ſix weeks. I have lately, too, been adviſed to exchange my old black horſes for a pair, the colour of which is more *in ſtyle*; what *ſtyle* means in this caſe, I can only gueſs by the difference, which will amount to about a hundred pounds.

My children were very happily placed at a boarding ſchool near our houſe, but I was told that that was not doing things *in ſtyle*, and that I ought to ſend them about twelve miles farther off, where there was a ſchool, the ſcholars of which are the daughters of perſons of rank, and where I might be aſſured, my girls would be brought up *in ſtyle*. —*Style*, in this caſe, was two hundred guineas a year, inſtead of fifty, beſide

an extra-allowance for pocket-money, that they might purchaſe triſles, or occaſionally play a harmleſs rubber *in ſtyle*.

Since this—ſhall I call it *ſtylomania*, ſeized my family, the whole houſe has been metamorphoſed in the ſtrangeſt manner. My old friends have deſerted me, and why? Becauſe I can't give them a plain dinner as I uſed to do, a joint and a pudding, and a bottle of the right old ſort, a kind of diet, which, as one of them uſed to ſay, was what a man could *eat* and *underſtand*—but forſooth, I muſt now have a dozen diſhes with ſtrange names, and three or four kinds of wine that don't deſerve that name at all, a change of plates at every mouthful, till dinner has become both a fatigue and a riddle—and all this, becauſe I am over-perſuaded to do things *in ſtyle*.—True, indeed, my table is not wholly deſerted; my wife's new acquaintance are numerous enough, and are all people who live *in ſtyle*; that is, Sir, if I underſtand it right, people who eat when they have no appetite, and ſpend more than they are worth. But theſe are triſles, for I am told, there is no getting through the world without living *in ſtyle*, and this I will ſay, that people who live *in ſtyle* do get through the world much faſter than others, and have much ſooner done with its cares and troubles.

We lately had a widow ſiſter of mine on a viſit. Her huſband, Sir Solomon Grips, was a rich diſtiller, and dying without children, Martha inherited his whole fortune. She was, at the time of his death ſo far advanced in years, that a very ſmall moiety of what ſhe then poſſeſſed would have been more than ſufficient for all her wants, had ſhe not learned to do things *in ſtyle*, by which means ſhe contrives to employ the whole annual income of her eſtate. As ſhe has declared, that my family will inherit her property, we are always very glad to ſee her, and indeed her reſolution is what ſhe ought to keep, for ſhe was the firſt to introduce *ſtyle* into our family, and can do no leſs than enable us to ſupport it, when ſhe is gone to that country where *living in ſtyle* is not, I apprehend, a matter of ſo much neceſſity.

Her viſits are directed as much to the improvement of our taſte, as to the cultivation of family affection, and I am ſometimes ſorry that my dullneſs and unaptneſs to learn, occaſions ſome ſmall diſputes between us. On her laſt viſit, ſhe declared ſhe believed I would never learn to do things *in ſtyle*, and running over all the houſe with the agility and volubility of fifteen, ſhe aſked a hundred queſtions without waiting for an anſwer, and cenſured a hundred faults without admitting of a defence. Was that glaſs fit to drink out of—that bell fit to pull? That frame fit to put ſuch a picture in? That bed fit to lie on? Theſe horſes fit to draw? Theſe ſervants fit to knock at a door? That wig fit to wear? That dreſs fit to be ſeen in? and that poker fit to ſtir a fire? All which, and many more, concluded with, "Lord! brother, you never will learn to do things *in ſtyle*; it ſhocks me to ſee your whole houſe; houſe! do I call it? why it is not fit to ſwing a cat in. Such rooms—look at the ceiling—*no ſtyle*—and the wainſcot, why don't you get the *new paper*, and make things *look* a little *ſtyliſh*?" To all which I return humble and reſpectful anſwers, deplore my ignorance, blame the blindneſs of my parents, who did not inſtruct me *in ſtyle*, and the cares of the counting houſe, which have ever ſince prevented that neceſſary branch of learning.

Converſing on this ſubject the other night with an old friend, who lived before *ſtyle* was known, he informed me that he had obtained lately from a gentleman *of ſtyle*, ſome inſtructions for the management of a family *in ſtyle*, which he offered to communicate to me. Thankful for the offer, I have peruſed them attentively, and have ſent you herewith a copy of them.

"If you wiſh to bring up your ſons

in

in ſtyle, you muſt educate them in card-playing, fencing, and drinking, and if they diſcover a diſpoſition toward intrigue, attribute it to a *proper ſpirit*. Inculcate upon every occaſion that they are *gentlemen*, which will give them a proper contempt for the vulgarity of trade. As ſoon as able to ride, provide them with horſes, that they may take the air occaſionally, particularly on Sundays, and not ſpoil their conſtitutions by ſtudy or application to buſineſs. Provide alſo a ſervant to ride behind them, to take care of their horſes, and pay the turnpikes *in ſtyle*. Encourage them to viſit the different races, and occaſionally ſhow their knowledge by betting; they will, in ſome caſes, probably win, and where they loſe, they will gain ſome experience. Never curb them in their little genteel expences, incurred at the card table, or on the race-ground; for if you do, you will infallibly make them hate you, and you will beſide damp their genius, and growing ſpirit. If they diſcover an inclination to go abroad, encourage it, for there is nothing improves a young man of great ſpirit and ſmall fortune, ſo much as travelling. There is but one rule reſpecting keeping company, namely, to keep company very much above, or very much beneath them: at the gaming table, and on the race-ground, they will find plenty of both."

My friend aſſured me, that if I wiſhed to do things *in ſtyle*, I had only to follow the above roles, which, as he obſerves, are very *ſimple*, and adapted to the *meaneſt* capacity; but, I know not how it is, they are either too much above, or beneath my capacity, and ſo I muſt remain, at leaſt for ſome time, as I am, and your humble ſervant,

HEZ. HOMELY.

THOUGHTS ON COLLECTING SUBSTANCES FOR MANURE.

IN many parts of the country, and more eſpecially in the neighbourhood of towns, it is aſtoniſhing to ſee farmers of all ranks carrying to their lands, at a great expence of labour, time, and money, vaſt quantities of ſtable dung, whilſt at home they overlook and neglect the moſt eaſy, plain, and cheap method of accumulating manures, and enriching their farms.

I ſhall proceed to notice many ſubſtances which deſerve the moſt careful attention of all farmers.

I. MUD. This is a collection of very rich manure. To ſearch for, ſave, and collect this mud, is more or leſs in every farmer's power; and by making more ſtraight, wide, and deep, the courſes of brooks and ſmall rivers, with occaſional ſtops or dams, ſo as to occaſion ſtill water, and a depoſit of mud, would, in moſt countries, accumulate great quantities of this manure. Mixed with a conſiderable proportion of lime freſh from the kiln, and turned over and incorporated as ſoon as the lime is falleh, mud makes a moſt enriching compoſt for paſture and meadow land; perhaps nearly equal to the ſame quantity of dung which is now purchaſed at Mancheſter, at 6s. per ton, beſides carriage and weighing.

II. SWEEPING OF THE STREETS, in towns, and COAL ASHES finely ſifted, and kept dry and ſeparate. Even in the neighbourhood of London it is only from a very late date, that the farmers have found out the value of theſe manures. The pariſh of Marybone, a few years ago, paid to the ſcavengers 500l. per annum to remove theſe! now the ſcavengers pay the pariſh 1050l. per annum, for the liberty of carrying them away.

In our great towns and factories, what immenſe quantities of coal are conſumed, and with how little care and frugality! Were the cinders duly and finely ſifted, and burned over again, and the fine aſhes kept dry and ſeparate, to ſell to the ſcavengers appointed to collect them, there would be a great ſaving of fuel, and no inconſiderable profit from the aſhes. Theſe are ſold in Lon-

don

don for 14s. a waggon load, and carried 30 miles for a top-dreſſing for graſs lands; 60 buſhels is the allowance for a ſtatute acre.

III. NIGHT SOIL. Decency and health in moſt ſituations, render it deſirable to waſh this away into the great ſewers of towns, &c. yet where this cannot be done, or it may be convenient to remove it to common ſtercoraries, to form a compoſt with moſs, earth, or other ſoil, lime, or dry coal-aſhes, it is then a powerful manure. Into privies, which do not communicate with ſewers, and from whence night-ſoil muſt be carried out, it is recommended, frequently to caſt down ſaw-duſt, ſand, dry aſhes, and eſpecially freſh lime; theſe ſubſtances will prevent diſagreeable or unwholeſome ſmells, and greatly increaſe the quantity and value of the manure; they will alſo render its removal leſs offenſive and troubleſome.

IV. BONES. The uſe of theſe, as a top-dreſſing, is well known, yet they are not ſeparately collected or preſerved with due care. The labour of breaking or grinding them to ſmall pieces, or into powder, by machines, may be ſaved; quick lime will reduce, and form a valuable addition to the bones.

V. REFUSE MATTERS, of various kinds. Sweepings of cotton and woollen mills, workſhops, warehouſes, &c. rubbiſh of old buildings, &c.

VI. SEA WEED, SEA SHELLS, and SEA GRAVEL.

VII. RIVER WEEDS. Of theſe there is great abundance in many rivers, mires, brooks, ponds, and wet ditches. When theſe are in full vegetation, they ſhould be taken out, and laid for a few days in ſmall parcels, to let the water drain from them. They ſhould then be laid in large heaps to ferment; when this is over, the weeds ſhould be mixed with three times their quantity of earth, and after a ſhort interval turned and well mixed into a top-dreſſing for graſs lands.

VIII. SWEEPINGS OF ROADS, to mix with lime.

IX. SPENT TANNER'S BARK, to mix with lime.

X. PEAT or MOSS, dried, and broken ſmall, to lay, in conſiderable quantities, at the bottoms of farm-yards and dunghills; to form compoſts with dung and lime, and with lime alone; and to be laid, without addition, on thin gravelly, limeſtone, or ſandy ſoils. It is of importance to us to be acquainted with theſe uſes of our vaſt quantities of moſs earth. What advantages might be derived to our country, if the immenſe quantities of ſoap-ſuds, urine, and dirty water of all ſorts, all impregnated with oil or alkaline ſalts, which are now thrown or waſhed away, were preſerved, and thrown on heaps of peat, or other earths capable to abſorb and retain the enriching moiſture.

XI. DECAYED VEGETABLES from gardens, &c. and leaves of trees.

XII. The PUTRID WATER of ſtagnant pools, ditches, &c. and from the ſteepings of flax and hemp; from tan-pits, &c. and from reſervoirs for dung water, to be carried on the fields by water-carts, or mixed with peat or ſoil, and lime, into a compoſt.

XIII. The ASHES of whins, fern, heath, ragwort, thiſtles, docks, weeds, coarſe graſs, dreſſings of hedges, collected and burned, by cloſe fires into aſhes.

XIV. The REFUSE of bleachers aſhes, and the great quantities of refuſe ley in thoſe works, which are ſtill ſuffered to run to waſte. Theſe would make fertile compoſts, with peat earth, or other ſoils and lime.

XV. SOAP SUDS OR LEY. The quantities of this valuable article, which are waſhed away, throughout this kingdom, are immenſe. Were it preſerved, it would form, with proper earths, an abundance of good top dreſſings. The Chineſe are minutely attentive to this article; even the barbers ſave their ſuds. Theſe are very uſeful in gardens, and for fruit trees.

XVI. A great addition may be made to the manure of a farm, and the quantity of dry litter, by collecting in their ſtrong growth (though before they ripen their ſeeds), fern, coarſe bent, line, heath,

heath, and the coarse herbage of pastures and hedges, refused by the cattle.

XVII. PEAT ASHES. Our extensive mosses present to us an inexhaustible store of the best manure; for such peat ashes unquestionably are. If moss or peat, by burning, will yield a twenty-second part of its weight of alkaline salt, it is asserted that it will fully repay the expence of burning it into ashes. But many bogs yield a much greater proportion. A statute acre of peat for burning has been sold in Berkshire for 20s.

XVIII. The use of WATER as a manure, by floating, is an object of the greatest consequence to the agriculture of our counties.

XIX. There is another source of improvement lost to the country, but not through the fault of the farmer, with REFUSE SALT. I trust the very impolitic restriction which forbids the use of this valuable manure, and causes the total loss, will soon be removed by the exertions of this Society, and those of the Hon. Board of Agriculture.

TO THE EDITOR OF SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I'M yin that possesses an enthousiastic fraction and hankering after our auld Scottish dialect, tho' I canna pretend to be an adept in it. Ye'll no wunner then, that I'm delyted wi' the cantie Allan's rants; as I kent him weell, and was affen in cumpany wi' him frae June 1743 till Aprile 1745; after that (being sindle in Auld Reekie) I did na foregather wi' him; sae canna be sicker as to the time he was ta'en awa' frae us: but John Wardlaw, (son to Alexander, Chamberlain to Earl Wigton) in spring 1757 tauld me, that he slippet the grupp, either end of fifty-sax, or beginning of fifty-seven, I dinna now mind positively whilk. John Wardlaw ga'e me a very nice familiar epistle o' Allan's to him (for they warr unca gritt frien's and lang cronies) putting him in mind of sum anualrent due, in a most humorous, canty style, weell wordie o' a place amang his ither warks, and which being inclosed, craves room in the Scots Magazine*. I fardie not that the Southerns dinna relish throwlie his performances, for there's unca few Scotch blades now-a-days kens ony thing of the sententiousness, elegance, pointed, expressive harmoniousness of their mither tongue, and outhers watna its meaning, or cana articulate it properly, and enjoy its delicacies, beauties, and glibness; our modern laads having adulterate instead of refining it, by attempting to approximate it to the Inglish gibberish: Lang syne the twa languages warr near akin, but our southern nibours have sae dumfounder'd and sma' spun, and refined their hobble shew o'words, that it can neither be unnerstood or pronounced by themselves or ithers; and they are sae conceited to their margoullying their vowels, consonants and dipthongs, and positively mowbanding ilk dialect of foreign languages similar to their ain pronounciation, that nae yin o' a hunder can be understood by the fowk wha speak it. But before parting let me tell you I canna eithly agree wi' Philo Scoticus in his second epistle, (see p. 77.) that the language is frequently vulgar in the Gentle Shepherd: let him reflect that its herds and tuintray laff'cks, or auld wives and carles, speaking in character and pastoral dialect, and he'll find they are rather mair refined, correct in their phrases and gumshion, than fa's to their share among sicklike, even in our advanced improvements, nay to this gude hour belongs to that tribe: I wudd rather fun fau't wi' their being too sublime. But Allan paints nature in these times wi' justice, glibness and propriety, nay is often tapt fie in poetic fire as to soar aboon the lift, and is elegantly picturesk. I canna subscribe to his opinion, that the knight's containing himself sae long in Patie's presence, is forced, whan we ken he came of purpose, to observe minutely how his cailand was gifted, and

* See Poetry for this Month.

and see how faithfu' Symon had exe cute his charge; nae mair do I think the last lines of Peggy's sang im nodest, when she says Patie was free to clapp baith his leuffs on her haffets, and touzle her snood plaited hair and *cock up*, (for that's the cockernonie) on her head, whan he gi'ed her fowth o'hearty kisses att ony time after. It cou'd na gi'e the sensible Sir William Worthy ony offence, nor stirr ony wrang glaicket emotions in the bosoms of the giglet, innocent, frank, but harmless and purely natural, country lasses. In short I think it a maister piece, and scrimper o'fau'ts nor maist ither comical performances in the pastoral manner, entertaining and ravishing to a Scotch lowlander. I only further observe his cavil about the word *ither*; I dinna deny but its rather vague, but can't allow it as a solecism: I wou'd sooner quarrel wi' what Symon says after in the same scene of his, *here yestreen* having brewed a bow o'maut, which was unnatural at that time o' the year, unless he had the second sight, or the glad news he was to get frae Hab the nicst day; and attour I 'ledge he had o'er little time to slay twa weeders, dress their hooks, and clope to bake a farlet o'meal, mak the haggies, fill the puddings, and singe the head and hair (tho' a' is sweetly sele) and invite the nibours auld and young, frae his return frae the market, some miles to his ain howse, and eleven hours, next day he stappit o'er to Glaud's dwalling. But these are only gentle slipps, easily look't o'er, and no worth making ony clash about; sae I ha'e done, and only have sasht you with this palaver; lippening it may divert you, or furnish sum hints to others of your readers.

N.

Albanach, May 27. 1797.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Letter from Mrs Fordyce, giving an account of the Doctor's death.

MY DEAR SIR,

BEING now able to sit up, I can only say, that had the state of my health, when your last soothing but affecting letter came to hand, admitted of my writing at all, such a letter from a favourite friend would have impelled me to give it an immediate reply. Accept, dear Sir, of my gratitude for what it contained, especially for that sympathy I so much stand in need of: it is the balm of true friendship; and though it reaches me from various quarters, still the wound bleeds, and will continue to bleed, till God shall heal it by that re-union of souls which must take place ere long—

Hardly two people accost each other without an eulogium on his character and a sigh for his death—but death it was not—To all human appearance he was translated. We spent a most agreeable evening together in my dressing room, in which he was fond of sitting, on account of the fine air of the vale behind and the prospect: for he still kept his relish for all that was beautiful in nature. We were both engrossed with William Cooper's Sermon to the Jews.

I read the hymns and the psalms, in the little pamphlet.—"Ah!" said he, "this carries me back to Monkwell-street, there we sang it together with my beloved flock; the strain shall be exalted when next we sing it." Then turning to me, he said, "We have read enough for to-night—before you call for supper, let us have some music." My niece is a very fine performer: she immediately sat down to accompany him in some of his favourite airs on the forte piano, and a very fine cadence she sung, so delighted him, that he made her do it over again, and turning to me, he said, "How many things have we to be grateful for! The musical ear is a gift peculiar to some, withheld from others; there are many things in life richly to be enjoyed; all that leads up to God we may delight in; but whatever has no reference to him, we

ſhould avoid. There are books called Religious Offices, Preparations for the Sacrament, and Preparations for Death &c. but for my own part, I never could think that ſuch preparations conſiſted in times being ſet apart for offices, and then returning to the world, as having done with heaven for the time being. A man is not truly prepared for death, unleſs by the tenor of his life he feels himſelf ſo wholly given up to God, that his mind is in heaven before he goes hence; and he can only bring himſelf to that, by the perpetual ſilent reference, in all his words, thoughts, and actions, to his Creator, which I have ſo often mentioned to you."—I replied, "That indeed, doctor, is the teſt or criterion, to judge himſelf by, for a man dare have no reference or appeal for his actions to God, if his deeds condemn him to his own conſcience."—"God be praiſed, (ſaid he,) if I ſhould leave you. I deſire you may avail yourſelf of them. In addition to religion and the ſcriptures, there are books, friendſhip, and muſic: I could name more, but theſe are ſufficient;—caſt yourſelf on God through your Redeemer. He will care for you, and raiſe you up friends."—I aimed at changing the converſation, and ſaid, trembling, "But you are better, my dear."

"I am certainly eaſier," he replied, "and have had leſs pain and better ſymptoms for two or three weeks paſt; and I aſſure you, my beloved, I am not tired of life at all: for, though the Almighty knows I have been long ready for the ſummons, yet if it is his pleaſure to let the lamp of life burn on a little longer, I am ſatisfied, and I am his." He ſat his uſual time after ſupper, which he partook of in a moderate way, without any diſreliſh. About eleven he rung for the ſervants, who with my niece and myſelf attended him every night to his bed-chamber. To my unſpeakable joy it ſeemed to coſt him much leſs effort than common, to mount the ſtairs; which formerly was ſo painful a taſk, that at every landing place a chair was ſet for him to reſt on, ere he could aſcend to the next. He joined us all in obſerving with gratitude and wonder, that he ſhould gain more eaſe by living longer. He and I converſed in a very pleaſing ſtyle on various ſubjects till about one o'clock, and then he urged my going to bed, leſt I ſhould be hurt by ſuch late hours; he alſo forbade me to get up in the night (as anxiety about him had often made me do) unleſs I ſhould hear him call me; he made me promiſe I would not, after which we embraced. I left him very happy, comfortable, and ſerene; I might add, even cheerful. We both ſlept in our different apartments, and mine had a door of communication with his, ſo he could not ſtir without my hearing. He awoke about two o'clock, and lighted a wax bougie at his lamp, one of which ſtood on a dumb waiter, at his bed-ſide, with all his medicines and cordials. He lighted it to take the ethereal ſpirit; but forgetting to blow it out, it unluckily took fire in the bunch; the ſmell of which awoke him, perhaps in ſome alarm. He then called to me, who was juſt in my firſt ſleep, and ſpringing up eagerly in the dark, I ſtumbled and ſtruck my head againſt the door; the blow for a few minutes ſtunned me, and made me reel in coming up to him. I affected to be well, that he might not be alarmed. "I called to you," my love, "leſt the ſmell of fire which the bougie occaſioned, might have frightened you. You have paid dear for coming to me by this blow." Saying ſo he got up, and calling the women with a firm voice three or four times, they and my niece were all at once with us. I was praying him to return to bed, but he refuſed until he ſhould get me from their hands ſome ſal volatile. He then ſaid, "Are you better?" I anſwered, "O well, well." "God be praiſed!" ſaid he, raiſing his hands, and with the words in his mouth he fell in our arms without a groan, a ſigh, or ſo much as the rattle in the throat. The ſpirit was inſtantly

fled,

fled, and for ever, to the God that gave it. Such was my faith, that I thought he that formed the ear would hear my cries, and in pity re-animate the venerable clay. They flew different ways, and brought from their beds the phyſician and ſurgeon. They found all had been done that could be done, the feet put in warm water, the body chafed, &c. but all was in vain. He was taken from my arms, who will ever live in my heart, and I ſaw him no more.

Thomas Sheridan, Eſq; to Mr Whyte.

Paris, October 13. 1766.

DEAR SAM!

OFTEN have I ſat down to write to you an account of the moſt fatal event that could befal me in this life, and as often have thrown aſide the pen. Oh, my dear Sam! the moſt excellent of women is no more. Her apparent malady was an intermitting fever, attended with no one bad ſymptom till the day before her death, when ſhe was ſuddenly deprived of her ſenſes, and all the fatal prognoſtics of a ſpeedy diſſolution appeared. She died the death of the righteous, without one pang, without a groan. The extraordinary circumſtances attending her caſe made me reſolve to have her opened: when it was found that the whole art of medicine could not have prolonged her days, as all the the noble parts were attacked, and any one of four infernal maladies muſt have proved mortal. If the news of this event has not yet reached Dublin, break it to my ſiſter as gently as you can. I ſet out from this in a few days for St Quintin, a town about half way between this and Calais, where I propoſe to leave my children, in the hands of Proteſtants, to whom they are ſtrongly recommended. As ſoon as I have ſettled them, I ſhall ſet out for London, and thence proceed to Dublin as ſpeedily as poſſible. I thank you for your laſt letter and the remittance, without which I ſhould not have been able to have made this arrangement.—SAM! you have loſt a friend who valued you much. I have loſt what the world cannot repair, a boſom friend, another ſelf. My children have loſt—Oh! their loſs is neither to be expreſſed nor repaired. But the will of God be done. I am Yours,

THO. SHERIDAN.

Letter from Lord Lyttelton to Bubb Doddington, Eſq.

Hagley, Nov. 24 1731.

DEAR SIR,

THE approbation you expreſs of my verſes, and the praiſe you ſo kindly beſtow upon me, cannot but be extremely pleaſing to me; as they are the effects of a friendſhip upon which I ſet ſo high a value. When I ſent my Paſtorals to Mr Pope, I deſired him to make any corrections in them that he ſhould judge proper; and accordingly he has favoured me with ſome alterations, which I beg you will give yourſelf the trouble to inſert in your Copy.

At the end of the firſt S. after this line,

When now the ſetting Sun leſs fiercely burn'd

be pleaſed to add the following:

Blue vapours roſe along the mazy rills,
And light's laſt bluſhes ting'd the diſtant hills.

In the ſecond, read the following lines thus:

Auſpicious Pan! the Monarch of the Plain,
Shall come a ſuitor for his fav'rite ſwain;
For him their lov'd Muſician, every Swain;
For him, each blooming filter of the lawn.

In the third, inſtead of

And fills with frantic pain,
And blackens each fair image in our breaſt.

Again, inſtead of the

He pleas'd you by not ſtudying, &c.
He pleas'd, becauſe he ſtudied not to pleaſe.

Perhaps too the verſe would run better, if, inſtead of

A town with ſpiry towers is crown'd,

you

you were to put

————with ſpiry turrets crown'd;

but then the word is, is underſtood.

I don't know whether you won't have reaſon to think I am too much concerned about theſe trifles, by my giving you the trouble to alter them; but I would have them appear in as good a dreſs as poſſible, for fear of their being a diſgrace to the perſons I have addreſſed them to. My father and mother deſire their compliments. I am, with great reſpect and truth, Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

G. Lyttelton.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

CONTINUED FROM P. 467.

County of Dunbarton.

THE form of this county is triangular; its extreme length is about 30, its extreme breadth about 22 miles. On the weſt it is bounded by an arm of the ſea called Loch long; on the north by Argyleſhire; on the eaſt by Loch Lomond and Stirlingſhire, and on the ſouth by the Frith of Clyde. The greater part of this diſtrict is mountainous; many of the hills riſe to a conſiderable height, Ben-lomond's top meaſures 3150 feet above the level of the ſea. There are upwards of 12,000 acres covered with fine natural wood, and many fine lakes or lochs, of which Loch Lomond is the chief. If not the largeſt, it is the moſt beautiful in the iſland; its extreme length is 24, its breadth 6 miles, and it has no leſs than 30 iſlands ſmall and great ſcattered over its ſurface, many of them covered with fine wood. In travelling from Glaſgow, we enter this county in the parish of

New or East Kilpatrick* lying on the eaſtern boundary of the county; it contains 1700 inhabitants, and produces of rent about 5000l. per annum. The great canal paſſes through the ſouth part of it. There are 6 thriving bleachfields here. The minerals are coal, lime, and ironſtone. Adjoining to this is

Old or West Kilpatrick, extending along the banks of the Clyde about 8 miles, in breadth between 3 and 4; the number of inhabitants is nearly 2500. The low ground is thin and gravelly, on the hills there is a good deal of natural wood. The bleachfields and printfields employ upwards of 1000 hands. In ſome places the veſtiges of Graham's dyke, or Agricola's wall may be ſeen. The minerals are coal and limeſtone.

Dunbarton. It lies beautifully upon the banks of the Frith of Clyde and the river Leven; its length is between 2 and 3 miles, and breadth leſs than 2, and contains upwards of 2000 inhabitants. The greater part is flat, with a ſouthern expoſure; the ſoil is thin and gravelly, but pretty fertile. The river Leven is navigable as far as the tide reaches, which is about 3 miles. The town is a royal burgh, and a preſbytery ſeat; it has a good harbour, which employs about 2000 tons of ſhipping. The rock and caſtle, one of the moſt ancient fortreſſes in Scotland, ſtrikes every eye, the view from the top is exquiſite.

Cardross. This pariſh is about 7 miles long, and 3 broad; and contains about 2200 inhabitants. It ſtretches along the Frith of Clyde about 7 miles, where the ſoil is light and gravelly; on the banks of the Leven it is a pretty deep loam. The modern ſpirit of agriculture is but beginning to ſhow itſelf here, oats and bear being the chief crops. The noted printfields of Dalquhurn and Cordale lie in this pariſh. Limeſtone is the only uſeful mineral hitherto diſcovered. Dalquhurn is the birth place of Dr Tobias Smollet, Author

* It muſt not be omitted to mention, that tradition gives to Kilpatrick the honour of being the birth place of the tutelary ſaint of Ireland.

thor of Rodrick Random, &c.* Adjacent is a neat monument with a suitable inscription, erected to his memory.

Row. This parish lies on the Frith of Clyde, and extends in length about 14 miles; its breadth is 3. The number of inhabitants is nearly 1000. The greater part is hilly and mountainous. The east part however is pretty flat, and the soil light, and not unproductive.

Rosneath is the most westerly parish of this county; it is in the form of a peninsula, 7 miles long and 2 broad, containing about 400 inhabitants. It is a continued ridge of high ground, and being on the coast, is well situated for fishing. There is a fine seat, the property of the Duke of Argyle, which gives its name to the parish.

Arroquhar, the most northerly parish of the county, is 14 miles long and about 3 broad, containing about 380 persons. The whole is mountainous; but since the introduction of sheep-husbandry, the hills have put on a beautiful verdure in place of heath and copse wood.

Luss. The extreme length of this parish is 9, and the breadth 5 miles; it contains 917 inhabitants. Upon the banks of Lochlomond the soil bears good crops, but by far the greater part is hill. A considerable part of the rent of this parish arises from the wood upon it. A better inn, for the accommodation of the numberless travellers who come to visit the natural beauties of this quarter, is much wanted. The house of Rosdow, the property of Sir James Colquhoun, is an excellent modern building, standing on a promontory, and commanding some noble views of the lake. There are two slate quarries and excellent freestone here.

Kilmaranock. On the opposite side of the Loch from Luss, lies the parish of Kilmaranock, about 5 miles long, and 4 where broadest, containing about 820 inhabitants. The windings of the river Endrick, Buchanan house, the property of the Duke of Montrose, with its extensive lawns and forests, present the traveller with a most beautiful landscape. These, combined with the lake, render this quarter highly picturesque. Here the remains of some ancient castles are still to be seen.

Bonhill. This parish, which lies on the banks of the Leven, is a square of about 4 miles. The number of inhabitants is about 2,300. Upon the banks of the river the soil is partly loam, and partly gravelly; the whole is inclosed and well cultivated. The purity and softness of the water at an early period attracted notice, and was employed for bleaching. About the year 1763 a printfield was set down; since then several more have been added, and that manufacture has now reached great perfection.

Kirkintilloch is of a triangular form, the greatest extremities of which are not above 6 miles distant; it contains about 2640 inhabitants. The surface is finely varied by swells and risings, and on the whole is well cultivated. The Kelvin, which is a considerable stream, waters the parish; it has also the benefit of the great canal passing through it. Several vestiges of Graham's dyke may be traced here. The minerals are coal, limestone, freestone, and ironstone. The town is very antient, and of late has gained considerable additions.

Cumbernauld. This parish is 7 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, containing 1600 inhabitants. The surface is beautifully variegated by hill and dale. Almost the whole is arable, being partly a stiff clay, and partly a light gravelly soil. Coal and limestone abound. The new line of road from Glasgow to Edinburgh passes through it, as does also the great canal. Cumbernauld-house is the residence of Lord Elphinstone. At Castlecary some remains of Roman art are pointed out, and vestiges of Graham's dyke may be traced in sundry places.

(*To be continued.*)

JULIA,

* For an Account of his life, see Vol. III. N. S. p. 725.

JULIA, A FRAGMENT.

"NO," said I authoritatively, "this earth is not our only place of existence; that God, who sent the good into this world of care, has prepared a future reward more than adequate to all their present sufferings"—My heart was gladdened with the idea—it swelled with thankfulness to its great Creator, and benevolence to all mankind. Tranquillity reigned in my breast—my feelings were softened into harmony. The *cause* of the exclamation was forgotten;—my mind was relieved from every unpleasant impression. Perfect serenity we were never meant long to enjoy;—short was its stay with me—the name of Julia struck my ears, and instantly recalled my wandering thoughts. "She is awoke," said the Cottager—that moment I found myself at her bed-side and clasped her lily hand to my heart. Horatio hung over her faded form with a countenance strongly expressive of anguish; he looked as if desirous to arrest the flight of her spirit, now on the point of quitting its earthly tenement for ever.—"Poor sufferer! that beauty and innocence which once rendered thee so lovely, are now fled; once thou wast innocent and happy—the support of thy parent, the pride of thy brother, and the delight of all thy friends. Every eye spoke admiration, every tongue expressed applause. Had Julia a wish? it was gratified—had she a fear? it was banished—had she an aversion? it was indulged.—Now mark the contrast: Alcander (patience support me at the mention of his name!) came to blast her felicity. Under the form of an angel he concealed the heart of a fiend. Her guileless beauty inspired him with no other sentiment than a wish to get her into his power; from the guilt of such an action he felt little compunction—his only difficulty was to effect it. The external advantages, alas! of a fine form and winning address were but too powerful advocates with the heart of Julia in his favour: the delicacy of his flattery pleased her; and those praises which, when they proceeded from others, she disregarded, from Alcander were received with rapture. Too artless to conceal her affection, her destroyer perceived the advantage he had gained before she herself was aware of it. This discovery, instead of filling him with gratitude (could a heart such as his be sensible of that soft emotion), only emboldened him in his hopes; from that time doubling his assiduities, in an unguarded moment he prevailed upon her to put herself under his protection. This accomplished, his task was done; he took her to London, where, in a short time, she was, almost uncontiously, ruined. Julia, though fallen, was Julia still; though she had quitted the path of virtue, she could not long continue in that of dishonour. Her unshaken delicacy provoked Alcander; finding her mind still maintained its native dignity, after several ineffectual attempts to continue the connection, he very honourably deserted her. Though reduced to the extremity of distress, Julia thought not of herself; she flew to her aged parent, whose arms, she well knew would be open to receive her. She arrived just in time to see the remains of that revered guardian of her happiness deposited in the tomb. His Julia's guilt had struck him to the heart—there needed not a repetition of the blow. For six weeks she bore the remembrance of the scene; the seventh found her in the situation I have described. Her brother, her Horatio, came, to reproach—Ah, no! to sooth and comfort his afflicted sister—"To whisper comfort to her parting soul."—The sight was affecting—my whole soul felt it—the sacred volume fell from my hand—the sound startled her—she pressed my hand fervently—then Horatio's—'twas a thrilling touch—the young soldier's eyes fully testified its power—her deadened eye was fixed on me—on Horatio—then—closed for ever."

"A fairer spirit ne'er sought Heaven."

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

A MEMOIR by G. T. Goodenough, Esq; on the great utility of steeping the Seed of Barley and Oats, was lately read at the Board of Agriculture. By that it appears, that the practice of steeping the Seed of Spring Corn for about thirty hours is highly beneficial, causing an equal and uniform vegetation, and thereby preventing such Corn coming up at different times, which is so often the case on stiff soils in dry seasons. This is a hint very well worth the attention of all Farmers—Mr Goodenough has been in the practice many years, and reaped considerable advantage from it.

THE VISION OF OSREIDAN.

FROM THE PHILANTHROPE, JUST PUBLISHED.

OSREIDAN of Damascus, was a heretic of the sect of Kadir, who believe in the freedom of the human will, and that good works are essential to the attainment of future happiness. Venerable for age and integrity, he was drawing nigh unto death. By the slow, yet progressive and perceptible decay of his vital powers, he felt his dissolution approaching. Affected, but not weakly affected, with the prospect of bidding adieu for ever to all earthly enjoyments, he retired into a lonely grove by the margin of the river Abana; and, considering himself as soon about to appear in the presence of Allah and his holy prophet, he pondered the past events of his life. Solemn silence prevailed; the stream flowed gently, and without any noise; the shade from surrounding poplars became so gloomy as to seem preternatural; veneration and awe seized the soul of Osreidan. "Holy Allah!" he exclaimed, "before whom I am soon to appear, let my departure be tranquil, and may thy favour receive me!"

A sudden light beamed around him. It flowed from the snow-white raiment, and shining tresses of a spirit, that in the form of a man addressed him: "Be of good cheer!" said the gentle visitant. "I am thy genius, the guardian of thy life, the witness, and as far as was given me, and as far as the freedom of thy will permitted, the director of all thine actions. I have heard thy sincere effusion; and am commissioned, in consideration of thine integrity, of thy piety, and of thy mercy, to animate thee at thy departing hour, and instruct thy devotion. Lift up thy soul to the Ruler and Creator of all things, and pour out the tribute of thanksgiving *for all that has ever befallen thee.*"

"Alas!" said Osreidan, "my heart recoils from that awful office. I have never hitherto, from servile fear, nor will I now, at the close of life, disguise the thoughts of my soul. I will not feign a gratitude I cannot feel; nor appear before my judge and his holy prophet, with base prostrations, and the homage of lying lips. I will thank him for the good he bestowed on me; for the cup of prosperity which I have held; for the robe of honour which I have worn; and these hoary locks of revered old age; but I cannot thank him for *evil.*"

The genius, with a smile of softness, replied: "No real evil has ever befallen thee."—How!" answered Osreidan, with surprise bordering on indignation; "when my son, my only child, the youthful and bold Albazan, whose stature was like Mount Taurus, and whose fame saluted me, like the breath of Arabian odour; when Albazan perished, did I not feel as a father? and did I feel no pain?"—"Wouldst thou not rather," said the genius, "that thy son, unseduced by corruption, and unassailed by disgrace, should have died in the morning of life extolled and lamented, than that he should have suffered, in the noontide of his age, the infamy and the punishment due to enormous guilt?"—"Would Albazan," exclaimed the father; "would Albazan have stooped to guilt? His soul was pure as the empyreal sky; and as the brilliant stars that diversify its expanse, were his numerous and splendid virtues."

"Tell me what thou beholdest," said the friend of Osreidan.—He saw, in the spirit of vision, a young man of prepossessing appearance. By the rapidity and intuition of the preternatural mood, he saw him ascending to the heights of *Honour*, diversified, as they seemed, with groves, temples, triumphant arches, and obelisks inscribed with everlasting characters. He saw him assailed by a troop of *Temptations*. The phantoms were of various shapes, and their appearances shifting. They displayed to the sprightly but devoted youth, cozened by magic spells, the pomp of illustrious attendance, the glare of the gorgeous banquet, the domes of the lofty palace, the seduction of smiling maids; they subdued and enslaved him. For, deviating from his upward course, he followed his gay entreaters, and descended imperceptibly into the mazes of *Error*. The winding path was bordered with shrubs and flowers, and was frequently darkened or overshadowed with fragrant groves. Ever and anon he partook of the delicious fruit that from the neighbouring branches enticed him. But instead of refreshing, they made him weak, and, nevertheless, promoted unquenchable thirst. He then drank of a meandering stream that crept gently beside him. But the muddy stream of *Corruption*, instead of relieving, fevered, or rendered him still more languid.

He looked up with a sigh to the mountain of flowers; but he had moved so far around, that in his languor he could not think of returning; and the side now exposed to his view was a rugged and uncultivated precipice. Faint and heavily, he turned his course into an adjoining vale, garnished with flaunting flowers, and glittering with the unreal appearance of gold and precious stones. It was new, and he kneeled and did reverence to Fortune. Reclining on beds of roses, the couches of Pleasure were by her drawn around him; curtains embroidered with various colours, the curtains of Enjoyment; and was invited to repose by the tempting symbols of Fulfilment. Sweet were the slumbers of the wishful rest. He was roused by the cracking of whips, and with preternatural speed, while hanging high above the rocks and the precipices, was borne downward by an enormous eagle, that had watched him as he entered the mines, and had lured him to the destructive wreath.

"To this hour," continued the genius, "the bird of prey remains unsatisfied; but it is the angel of death, by the fruit of sudden and unexpected distemper, prevented his costly flame. Supplied by our power, and enlivened by Fortune, he would still be here tossed from his various delights, but for the zeal of Affection, and the prayer of Repentance. Sorrow for the crimes and the sufferings, would have stilled the strength of his heart's mirth, and rendered him incapable of all worldly excitement. He thanked me for the disappointment."

The countenance of Ofraidan was bathed in a flood of tears. He wept bitterly: and for a space, the anguish of his grief was silent. At length, in interrupted accents—"Why did I ever call? Or why was I hailed with the name of Father? But the will of Allah be done! He, whose arm is almighty, and whose intelligence is unimpaired, can never injure, nor without a smile look at the wail of his creatures. The will of Allah be done!"

The countenance of the genius was for a moment beginning; and his visage [illegible] But his form remained [illegible] recovered its brightness. His eye [illegible] with the pure[illegible]; and the smile that played on his lip was of the kindest benignity. He had withdrawn from Ofraidan, and had left his attendant appearance behind him. With a celerity transcending all human conception, he had ascended to the sapphire throne, and had presented himself, for further instructions, before the Ancient of Days. He had then returned, resuming his human appearance; and returning the tokens of full confidence, "I am permitted," he said, "as the reward of thine humility, of thy just, patient, and meek resignation, to reveal a part, to far at least as thou art able to understand, of an awful mystery.—Thy son was called into existence for the discharge of important functions; and to many, in process of time, and after various changes, the superior happiness that man can enjoy—the approach to being from his powers and virtues. Some part of his office he has already performed; for he has attained, unto to all the virtues of time, which by having been proved, and by having received their proper exercise, shall in the future exalt thy nature. Having death, and not having sufficient power to oppose the perils that might as they have assailed him, he has been called in consideration of the merit he had already acquired, and by the mercy of Heaven, to the trials of a new condition. He is exposed again to temptation: But advised by the examples, and by the lessons of early life, though he is a prisoner amongst the trees from which he shall once flower, he has power to oppose them. He will thus acquire still higher knowledge, and be enabled to combat even greater temptations, fervent and more formidable than those which the world has withdrawn. Recreation of life, the registered memory of past events, renewal and increase of affections, in ways too mysterious for human conception, have in readiness, that be the portion of both father and son. For to intelligent beings death is not the cradle, but the means of awful and important variety in their mode of existence."

"But," said Ofraidan, emboldened by the condescension of his celestial friend, "could not [illegible] have been accomplished without the [illegible] mixture of evil?"—"What proportion," answered the genius, "what proportion can you establish between an [illegible] flash of time, and a million of ages? What proportion can you establish between the smallest drop of rain that [illegible] on the point of the [illegible]

employed by the maidens of Cashmere in the needle-work of their queen, and the waters of the mighty deep? Far yet the progression of the perfect life to the duration of future existence. The sufferings will vanish from the remembrance as the white vapour at the breath of the sky dispersed by the blowing tide. Compared with the lasting state they will be counted, painful, transient as it must seem, that become the means of encouraging, exciting, and improving the relish of the future enjoyments, as the fruits of Java improve the feast of the Chinese, what then pronounced? suffering as no longer to be accounted evil."

The genius disappeared. All remembrance of the facts and sayings that occurred in the wilderness was instantly effaced from the mind of Othodar. He seemed to have had a vision; but could not tell what it was. Yet its pure stream had been bright and delightful: he felt its benign effects: for the remaining days of his life were fostered with complacency, with good will to mankind, contentment, and peace.

The writing of the vision was afterward revealed to the Hermit of Chimah, who was also a Karmilite; and by him set forth in a book for the consolation and hope of the faithful.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A Practical View of the prevailing Religious Systems of professed Christians, in the Higher and Middle Classes in this Country, contrasted with Real Christianity. By William Wilberforce, Esq. Member of Parliament for the County of York. 8vo. 7s. boards. *Cadell jun. & Davies.*

As a friend to human kind, Mr Wilberforce is already well known to the public; and his benevolent, though hitherto unsuccessful, exertions in favour of an injured race of men must entitle him to the esteem of every philanthropist. He now presents himself before the public in another, but not less respectable character, as a friend to religion:—and on this occasion, as well as on the former, it is impossible to doubt that he is actuated by motives of the purest and most meritorious kind. We give full credit to the declarations, which accompany this work, of his deep concern for the present low state of practical religion, and of his earnest desire to contribute to its revival: and we think Mr Wilberforce entitled, by the allowed importance of his subject, and by the approved benevolence of his views, to our respectful attention to the heavy charge which he here brings, with great seriousness and solemnity, against the general body of professed Christians.

According to the system of some, it is not sufficient, in order for a man to be denominated a good Christian, that he leads a sober, righteous, and godly life; he must also experience, in the constant frame of his mind, a humble sense of guilt, an entire reliance on the merits of Christ for pardon and salvation, devout feelings of communion with God, and affections weaned from this world and fixed on the joys and felicities of another: and in order to cherish these feelings, and to maintain this experience of vital religion, he must perform daily exercises of piety, and busily employ his mind in pious contemplations.

This, if we conceive it rightly, is Mr Wilberforce's system. As the foundation of real practical Christianity, he requires the clear assent of the understanding to the doctrines of original sin, or the corruption and depravity of human nature, and of the redemption by Christ and the operations of the Holy Spirit. He imputes the practical errors of Christians to mistaken conceptions respecting these fundamental principles of Christianity. These he represents as the only true tastes of that exercise of the affections, which the gospel requires; and in the exercise of the affections he places the very essence of the Christian character. He acknowledges, indeed, that the only unambiguous proof of the sincerity of religious affections must be derived from the conduct; and he admits, that these affections will differ in degree, according to the different tempers, ages, and habits of men: yet he makes religion primarily to consist in affections and passions,—in a strong feeling of our own depravity,—in a warm love of Christ,—in cordially embracing the doctrine of redemption,—in exciting a firm reliance on our blessed Saviour,—and in being

being ſtrongly impreſſed with a ſenſe of the neceſſity and value of the aſſiſtance of the Divine Spirit. To open the author's idea more fully, in his own words:

"Our dependence on our bleſſed Saviour, as alone the meritorious cauſe of our acceptance with God, and as the means of all its bleſſed fruits and glorious conſequences, muſt be not merely formal and nominal, but real and ſubſtantial; not vague, qualified, and partial, but direct, cordial, and entire. "Repentance towards God, and faith towards our Lord Jeſus Chriſt," was the ſum of the apoſtolical inſtructions. It is not an occaſional invocation of the name, or a tranſient recognition of the authority of Chriſt, that fills up the meaſure of the terms, *believing in Jeſus*. This we ſhall find no ſuch eaſy talk; and if we truſt that we do believe, we ſhould all perhaps do well to cry out in the words of an imploring ſupplicant (be ſupplicated not in vain) "Lord, help thou our unbelief." We muſt be deeply conſcious of our guilt and miſery, heartily repenting of our ſins, and firmly reſolving to forſake them: and thus penitently flying for refuge to the hope ſet before us, we muſt found altogether on the merit of the crucified Redeemer our hopes of eſcape from their deſerved puniſhment, and of deliverance from their enſlaving power. This muſt be our firſt, our laſt, our only plea. We are to ſurrender ourſelves up to him to 'be waſhed in his blood," Rev. i. 5. to be ſanctified by his ſpirit, reſolving to receive him for our Lord and Maſter, to learn in his ſchool, to obey all his commandments."

Again,

"It is the grand eſſential practical characteriſtic of true Chriſtians, that, relying on the promiſes to repenting ſinners of acceptance through the Redeemer, they have renounced and abjured all other maſters, and have cordially and unreſervedly devoted themſelves to God. This is indeed the very figure which baptiſm daily repreſents to us: like the father of Hannibal, we there bring our infant to the altar, we conſecrate him to the ſervice of *his proper owner*, and vow *in his name* eternal hoſtilities againſt all the enemies of his ſalvation. After the ſame manner Chriſtians are become the ſworn enemies of ſin; they will henceforth hold no parley with it, they will allow it no ſhape, they will admit it to no compoſition; the war which they have denounced againſt it is cordial, univerſal, irreconcileable.

"But this is not all—It is now their determined purpoſe to yield themſelves without reſerve to the reaſonable ſervice of their rightful Sovereign. "They are not their own."—Their bodily and mental faculties, their natural and acquired endowments, their ſubſtance, their authority, their time, their influence; all theſe, they conſider as belonging to them not for their own gratification, but as ſo many inſtruments to be conſecrated to the honour, and employed in the ſervice of God. This muſt be the maſter principle to which every other muſt be ſubordinate. Whatever may have been hitherto their ruling paſſion; whatever hitherto their leading purſuit; whether ſenſual, or intellectual, of ſcience, of taſte, of fancy, or of feeling, it muſt now poſſeſs but a ſecondary place, or rather (to ſpeak more correctly) it muſt exiſt only at the pleaſure, and be put altogether under the controul and direction, of its true and legitimate ſuperior.

"Thus it is the prerogative of Chriſtianity "to bring into captivity *every thought* to the obedience of Chriſt." They who really feel its power, are reſolved (in the language of Scripture) to live no longer to themſelves, but "to him that died for them;" they know indeed their own infirmities; they know, that the way on which they have entered is ſtrait and difficult, but they know too the encouraging aſſurance, "They who wait on the Lord ſhall renew their ſtrength," and relying on this animating declaration, they deliberately purpoſe that, ſo far as they may be able, the grand governing maxim of their future lives ſhall be, "*to do all to the glory of God.*"

Mr W.'s grand panacea is Vital Chriſtianity. From this he expects the reſtoration of private and public virtue, and the perpetuity of our excellent eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment and civil conſtitution. Mr W.'s ideas on this part of the ſubject we ſhall give at ſome length in his own words:

"Much may juſtly be apprehended from that change which has taken place in our general habits of thinking and feeling, concerning the ſyſtems and opinions of former times. At a leſs advanced period of ſociety, indeed, the Religion of the ſtate will be generally accepted, though it be not felt in its vital power. It was the Religion of our fore-

fathers.

fathers. With the bulk it is on that account entitled to reverence, and its authority is admitted without queſtion. The eſtabliſhment in which it ſubſiſts pleads the ſame preſcription, and obtains the ſame reſpect. But in our days, things are very differently circumſtanced. Not merely the blind prejudice in favour of former times, but even the proper reſpect for them, and the reaſonable preſumption in their favour, has abated. Still leſs will the idea be endured, of any ſyſtem being kept up, when the impoſture is ſeen through by the higher orders, for the ſake of retaining the common people in ſubjection. A ſyſtem, if not ſupported by a real perſuaſion of its truth, will fall to the ground. Thus, it not unfrequently happens, that in a more advanced ſtate of ſociety, a religious eſtabliſhment muſt be indebted for its ſupport to that very Religion which in earlier times it ſoftered and protected, as the weakneſs of ſome aged mother is ſuſtained, and her exiſtence lengthened, by the tender aſſiduities of the child whom ſhe had reared in the helpleſſneſs of infancy. So in the preſent inſtance, unleſs there be reinfuſed into the maſs of our ſociety, ſomething of that principle, which animated our eccleſiaſtical ſyſtem in its earlier days, it is in vain for us to hope that the eſtabliſhment will very long continue; for the anomaly will not much longer be born, of an eſtabliſhment, the actual principles of the bulk of whole members, and even teachers, are ſo extremely different from thoſe which it profeſſes. But in proportion as vital Chriſtianity can be revived, in that ſame proportion the church eſtabliſhment is ſtrengthened; for the reviſal of vital Chriſtianity is the very reinfuſion of which we have been ſpeaking. This is the very Chriſtianity on which our eſtabliſhment is founded; and that which her Articles, and Homilies, and Liturgy, teach throughout.

"But if, when the reign of prejudice, and even of honeſt prepoſſeſſion, and of paternal veneration, is no more (for by theſe alone any ſyſtem may generally be ſupported before a ſtate, having paſſed the period of maturity, is verging to its decline), if there are any who think that a dry, unanimated Religion, like that which is now profeſſed by nominal Chriſtians, can hold its place, much more, that it can be revived among the general maſs of mankind, it may be affirmed, that, arguing merely on human principles, they know little of human nature. The kind of Religion which we have recommended, whatever opinion may be entertained concerning its truth, and to ſay nothing of the agency of Divine Grace, muſt at leaſt be conceded to be the only one which is at all ſuited to make impreſſions upon the lower orders, by ſtrongly intereſting the paſſions of the human mind. If it be thought that a ſyſtem of ethics may regulate the conduct of the higher claſſes, ſuch an one is altogether unſuitable to the lower, who muſt be worked upon by their affections, or they will not be worked upon at all. The ancients were wiſer than ourſelves, and never thought of governing the community in general by their leſſons of philoſophy. Theſe leſſons were confined to the ſchools of the learned, while for the million, a ſyſtem of Religion, ſuch as it was, was kept up, as alone adapted to their groſſer natures. If this reaſoning fail to convince, we may ſafely appeal to experience. Let the Socinian and the moral teacher of Chriſtianity come forth, and tell us what effects they have produced on the lower orders. They themſelves will hardly deny the inefficacy of their inſtructions. But, bleſſed be God, the Religion which we recommend has proved its correſpondence with the character originally given of Chriſtianity, that it was calculated for the poor, by changing the whole condition of the ſtate of ſociety in many of the moſt populous diſtricts in this and other countries; and by bringing them from being beaſts of almoſt unexampled wickedneſs and barbarism, to be eminent for ſobriety, decency, induſtry, and, in ſhort, for whatever can render men uſeful members of civil ſociety.

"If indeed, through the bleſſing of Providence, a principle of true Religion ſhould in any conſiderable degree gain ground, there is no eſtimating the effects on public morals, and the conſequent influence on our political welfare. Theſe effects are not merely negative; though it would be much, merely to check the farther progreſs of a gangrene which is eating out the very vital principles of our ſocial and political exiſtence. The general ſtandard of morality formerly deſcribed, would be raiſed, it would at leaſt be ſuſtained and kept for a while from farther depreſſion. The ſtrength which religious characters would perſonally

ally attract, would extend to the syſtem which they ſhould hold, and to the eſtabliſhment of which they ſhould be members. Theſe are all merely natural conſequences. But to thoſe who believe in a ſuperintending Providence, it may be added, that the bleſſing of God might be drawn down upon our country, and the ſtroke of his anger be for a while ſuſpended."

Notwithſtanding the facts in which Mr W. juſtly exults, it ſtill remains to be examined whether the ſyſtem which has produced theſe effects be founded in reaſon and ſcripture. If vital Chriſtianity conſiſts, as many think, and as the general tenor of the diſcourſes of Chriſt ſeems to imply, in a temper and conduct conformed to the law of God, then the belief of certain tenets, and a certain exerciſe of ſpiritual affections and paſſions, are only incidental circumſtances, and not eſſential to religion. This is the ſyſtem which has generally been adopted by candid men of different perſuaſions: it is the ſyſtem which affords the moſt ſatisfactory view of the condition of mankind; which leaves the fulleſt ſcope for the mutual exerciſe of charity; and which beſt directs our attention and zeal to objects of general utility. If, moreover, it ſhould appear, on accurate inquiry, to be the true ſyſtem, it muſt on the whole be moſt powerful in its operation: for, though erroneous opinions may for a time produce great effects, yet, when the error is detected, the effect ceaſes, and leaves the mind more unenlightened than before. Neither Mr Wilberforce's ſyſtem, nor any other, can keep the common people in ſubjection any longer than they believe it to be true; and, when faith ſhall fail among the higher orders, it will not long remain among the lower. As friends to religion, not leſs ſincerely than Mr W., we muſt give it as our decided opinion, that, in the preſent day, if its authority be preſerved at all, it muſt not be done by addreſſing the paſſions, but by appealing to reaſon. *Monthly Review.*

Remarks on the Antiquities of Rome and its Environs: being a Claſſical and Topographical Survey of the Ruins of that Celebrated City. Illuſtrated with Engravings. By Andrew Lumiſden, Eſq; Member of the Royal and Antiquary Societies of Edinburgh. 4to. *Nicol.*

THE Author of this Work, who reſided many years at Rome, committed his Remarks to writing for his own private amuſement. But having ſhewn them to ſeveral of his friends, in whoſe taſte of learning he has much confidence, he now ventures to preſent them to the public. He has corrected many miſtakes that various Authors have fallen into, and carefully cited his authorities. The Work might have admitted of an extenſive number of Engravings; but theſe would have greatly increaſed its price, and thereby rendered it, though more ſplendid, leſs univerſally uſeful.

This is the ſubſtance of the Author's apology for this publication. What he ſays of Engravings is perfectly ſatisfactory. As to the utility of the book, it is confined within a very narrow circle: a few enthuſiaſts, who carry their curioſity to an extreme degree of minuteneſs; and, in the true ſpirit of Antiquarianiſm, almoſt to ridicule. To ſuch minute inquirers this Work may be of ſome advantage; for Mr Lumiſden is the moſt minute in his inquiries, on ſeveral points, of all the writers on the Antiquities of Rome that have yet fallen into our hands. He appears to be a man of tolerable erudition, of plain good ſenſe, and great ſincerity and candour of diſpoſition. Rome awakens in ſuch men as Thomſon the Poet, and Gibbon the Hiſtorian, the fire and the fancy of genius, which calls forth various images by various aſſociations of ideas: the mere Antiquarian applies his microſcope to the leaſt as well as to the greateſt objects, and creeps, like a purblind mole, through ruins, without ever glancing at others with which they may be in different ways related. This conſtitutes the difference between the Philoſopher and the Poet, and the man of true induſtry. It is in the latter claſs that we rank Mr Lumiſden: his Work is, however, far from doing him diſcredit. Perhaps books of this kind may be thought to derive new importance from the preſent devaſtations of Italy, not yet terminated: for books ſo ſlimſy in their texture, yet form the moſt durable monuments of fame.

ANECDOTES OF THE AUTHOR.

Andrew Lumiſden, the Author of this Work, is the eldeſt ſon of the late William Lumiſden, of Inner-Gally, Fifeſhire; to whom we find him addreſſing a letter on the Ruins of Herculaneum, publiſhed in an Appendix. Our Author joined the Pretender

Pretender in Scotland, in 1745; he afterwards accompanied him to Rome, where he lived at his Court, such as it was, in the character of his private Secretary.

Travels in Hungary, with a Short Account of Vienna, in the year 1793. By Robert Townson, LL. D. F. R. S. Edin. &c. Illustrated with a Map and Sixteen other Copper-plates. 4to. *Robinsons.*

ALTHOUGH the Author in these travels, is chiefly attentive to subjects of natural history, yet he does not neglect the state of the arts and of society. This book is dedicated to Mr Dundas; through whom he aspires to an appointment, for exploring the Natural History of India.

Dr Townson sets out from Vienna, after describing its libraries, public institutions, amusements, and other objects, described by every traveller. Having crossed the Leitha, he entered Hungary at Wimpassing, where is an Hungarian Custom house. "As an order had a short time before been published by the Austrian Government, prohibiting any Frenchman from residing in the distant provinces, or going indeed beyond a certain distance from the capital, I expected to have been examined; but I passed on unquestioned. The Austrian Government was very careful to prevent French principles and opinions from being disseminated in the provinces: in the capital the French emissaries were more easily watched; and there, to judge from the general indignation of all ranks (a few pseudo-philosophers excepted) on the news of the murder of Louis the Sixteenth, they had little hopes of success. On this atrocious act being made known, many of the French refuting here (those probably of quite different principles) were ill-treated; they hardly dared to shew themselves; some of the *traiteurs* and limbeckers would not receive a Frenchman into their houses; the French language, so general here, was laid aside. These *expressions* of displeasure were indeed only momentary, but the disapprobation still remained, and I hope ever will."

Hungary is described as an uneven country.—It is well cultivated; chiefly with wheat, and some pasture. Its geographical situation is for the Vine, which is planted on the banks exposed to the sun.

"The management of an estate in a country where the *glebæ adscriptio* exists, and where the rents of lands are paid in personal services and the produce of the soil, is very different from, and far more troublesome than the management of one where the cultivators are free, and where money is the substitute for both. This is not the case here; and the management of an Hungarian estate is hardly less troublesome than the carrying on of a manufactory: for the former state renders a number of stewards, bailiffs, &c. necessary, and a great authority must by the laws be invested in the hands of the land-holders over their peasants; from whence arise, and often not ill-grounded, complaints of the peasantry against the oppression and extortion of their lords; and the complaints of these of sloth, laziness, and dishonesty of the peasantry; yet this is the state in which I think almost every part of Europe has been in, or is in at present: it is the infant state of society."

But we are informed by our author, in other parts of his book, that the condition of the peasants has been gradually ameliorated by an increase of privileges; and that, in fact, the *adscriptio glebæ* has ceased; though he does not speak with precision, nor, apparently, with perfect consistency, on this subject:—compare the passage just quoted with pages 102, 108, 109, &c. and 134, 140.

Our traveller visits Gran, and gives an account of its hot springs, which keep alive a large tribe of frogs in winter as well as summer, and various hills and rocks, with their contents, in that neighbourhood. He passes on to Buda, the capital of Hungary, and gives an account of what appears most remarkable in that city. Here, as at Vienna, is a theatre for combats of wild beasts.

The population of Hungary our traveller estimates at upwards of seven millions. The whole Austrian revenue is about nine millions sterling and a half, of which Hungary furnishes only about one fifth; though its population amounts to near one third of that of the whole dominions of Austria. Hungary, even in its present state of feudal rudeness, might furnish a great deal more, were there a greater cordiality between the Emperor, and his people. "But the nation will not, and by its law cannot, grant any kind of supplies, except in

public

public Diet; and the Sovereign unwillingly aſſembles the States."

"The ſoil of Hungary, the poſſeſſors of it ſay, is *allodial* [independent]. When its produce is taxed when in the hands of the peaſants, it is not the ſoil that is taxed, but the labour of the peaſants; but as ſoon as the lands of the peaſants fall, by the failure of heirs, &c. to his Lord, the taxes ceaſe to be paid. On the military frontiers there are no nobility, and the King is the only allodial poſſeſſor of the ſoil: as ſuch, he has divided this diſtrict into parcels, which he has granted as fiefs, on the condition of the occupier rendering military ſervices."

From Buda, Dr Townſon paſſes on to Gyongos, at the foot of the mountains of Matra, which are deſcribed, with their baſalt, alum-works, pſeudo-volcanic crater, curious pitch-ſtone and volcanic Tufa. He proceeded on his route to Eolan, and inveſtigated the volcanic appearances which he had obſerved on entering this city. He gives an account of the immenſe wealth, caprices, and inconſiſtencies of the Biſhop of Eolan, and of the laws and Univerſity of that city. Journeying from Eolan, by the route of Portolo, towards Debrectran, the wideſt part of the kingdom, and inhabited by the moſt uncontaminated part of the nation, he takes an opportunity of making ſeveral obſervations on the rural œconomy of the people, and the natural, particularly the mineralogical, productions of the kingdom.

(*To be continued.*)

Canterbury Tales for the Year 1797. By Harriet Lee. 8vo. 6s. 6d. *Robinſons.*

THOUGH it be not cuſtomary to take particular notice of that ſpecies of writings, known by the appellation of Novels, yet our readers will not be diſſatisfied with our tranſcribing the lively introduction to the characters introduced into this Work.

"In the chimney ſat my old gentlewoman, a little alarmed at a coffin that had popped from the fire, inſtead of a panic: *ergo*, ſuperſtition was her weak ſide. In full conformity to declining years, ſhe had put on her ſpectacles, taken out her knitting, and thus humbly retired from attention ſhe had long, perhaps, been hopeleſs of attracting. Cloſe by her was placed a young lady from London, in the bloom of nineteen: a croſs on her boſom ſhewed her to be a Catholic, and a peculiar accent an Iriſh woman: her face, eſpecially her eyes might be termed handſome; of thoſe archneſs would have been the expreſſion, had not the abſence of her air proved that their ſenſe was turned inward, to contemplate in her heart ſome choſen, cheriſhed image. Love and romance reigned in every lineament.

"A French abbe had, as is uſual with gentlemen of that country, edged himſelf into the ſeat by the belle; to whom he continually addreſſed himſelf with all ſorts of *petit ſoins*, though fatigue was obvious in his air, and the impreſſion of ſome danger eſcaped gave a wild ſharpneſs to every feature. "Thou haſt compriſed," thought I, the knowledge of a whole life in perhaps the laſt month: and then, perhaps, didſt thou firſt ſtudy the art of ſinking, or learn the miſery of feeling! Neither of theſe ſeemed, however, to have troubled his neighbour, a portly Engliſhman, who, though with a ſort of ſurly good nature he had given up his place at the fire, yet contrived to engroſs both candles, by holding before them a newſpaper, where he dwelt upon the article of ſtocks, till a bloody duel in Ireland indulged communication, and enabled me to diſcover that, in ſpite of the importance of his air, credulity might be reckoned among his characteriſtics.

"The oppoſite corner of the fire had been, by general conſent, given up to one of the London travellers, whoſe age and infirmities challenged regard, while his aſpect awakened the moſt melting benevolence. Suppoſe an anchorite, ſublimed by devotion and temperance from all human frailty, and you will ſee this intereſting aged clergyman: ſo pale, ſo pure was his complexion, ſo light his figure, though tall, that it ſeemed as if his ſoul was gradually diveſting itſelf of the covering of mortality, that when the hour of ſeparating it from the body came, hardly ſhould the greedy grave claim aught of a being ſo ethereal?—"Oh, what leſſons of patience and ſanctity could'ſt thou give," thought I, "were it my fortune to find the key of thy heart!"

"An officer in the middle of life occupied the next ſeat. Muſcular and athletic in his perſon; of a countenance open and ſenſible; tanned as it ſeemed by ſevere ſervice, his forehead only re-

raiſed

tained its whiteneſs; yet that, with aſſimilating graceful manners, rendered him very prepoſſeſſing.

"That ſeven ſenſible people, for I include myſelf in that deſcription, ſhould tumble out of two ſtage coaches, and be thrown together ſo oddly, was in my opinion an incident: and why not make it really one? I haſtily advanced, and turning my back to the fire, fixed the eyes of the whole company—not on my perſon—for that was no way ſingular—not, I would fain hope, upon my coat, which I had forgotten till that moment was threadbare: I had rather, of the three, imagine my aſſurance the object of general attention. However, no one ſpoke, and I was obliged to ſecond my own motion.

"Sir," cried I to the Engliſhman, who by the time he kept the paper, certainly *ſpelt* its contents, "do you find any thing entertaining in that newſpaper?"

"No, ſir!" returned he moſt laconically.

"Then you might perhaps find ſomething entertaining out of it?" added I.

"Perhaps I might," retorted he, in a provoking accent, and ſurveying me from top to toe. The Frenchman laughed—ſo did I—it is the only way, when one has been more witty than wiſe. I returned preſently, however, to the attack.

"How charmingly might we fill a long evening," reſumed I, with, as I thought, a moſt ingratiating ſmile, "if each of the company would relate the moſt remarkable ſtory he, or ſhe, ever knew, or heard of!"

"Truly we might *make* a long evening that way, again retorted my torment the Engliſhman. "However, if you pleaſe, we will wave your plan, ſir, till to-morrow, and then we ſhall have the additional reſort of our *dreams*, if our memories fail us." He now, with a negligent yawn, rung, and ordered the chambermaid. The two females roſe of courſe, and in one moment an overbearing clown cut ſhort "the feaſt of reaſon, and the flow of ſoul." I forgot it ſnowed, and went to bed in a fever of rage. A charming tale ready for the preſs in my travelling deſk—the harveſt I might make could I prevail on each of the company to tell me another—Reader, if you ever had an empty purſe, and an unread performance of your own burning in your pocket, and your heart, I need not aſk you to pity me.

"Fortune, however, more kindly than uſual, took my caſe into conſideration; for the morning ſhewed me a ſnow ſo deep, that had Thomas à Becket condeſcended to attend at his own ſhrine to greet thoſe who inquired for it, not a ſoul could have got at the cathedral to pay their devoirs to the complaiſant archbiſhop.

"On entering the breakfaſt-room, I found mine hoſt had, at the deſire of ſome one or other of the company, already produced his very ſmall ſtock of books, conſiſting of the Army Liſt—The Whole Art of Farriery—and a volume of imperfect Magazines: a ſmall ſupply of mental food for ſeven hungry people. Vanity never deſerts itſelf: I thought I was greeted with more than common civility; and, having ſatisfied my groſſer appetite with tea and toaſt, reſumed the idea of the night before—aſſuring the young lady, "I was certain, from her fine eyes, ſhe could melt us with a tender ſtory; and that the ſober matron could improve us by a wiſe one:" a circular bow ſhewed ſimilar hopes from the gentlemen. The plan was adopted, and the exultation of conſcious ſuperiority flu[illegible]ſhed my cheek. I declined being the firſt narrator, only becauſe I deſired it too much; and to conceal from obſervation the rage for pre-eminence burning in my heart, I made a philoſophical and elegant exordium upon the *levelling principle*; ending with a propoſal, that each perſon's ſtory ſhould be related as numbered lots might determine. On purpoſe to torment me, my old competitor, the Engliſhman, drew number one; the ſecond lot, however, fortunately was mine; the third the Iriſhman's [Frenchman's], the fourth the old woman's, the fifth the young lady's, the ſixth the officer's, and the venerable parſon had the ſeventh."

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POETRY

POETRY.

ALLAN RAMSAY TO JOHN WARDLAW*.

MY WORTHY FRIEND,

I HERE conjure ye,
By the reſpect I ever bure ye,
You'll let me ken, by your nieſt letter,
Why ye hae been ſae lang my debtor.
I charge ye by theſe royall names,
Frae Fergus Furſt, to Octave James,
As loyalty you ſtill expreſt,
To mind your friend whan he's diſtreſt,
Diſtreſt wi' little trading gawin,
And the driegh income of whats awin,
The curſt peremptor, London bills,
That gif return'd, our credit kills.
Then there's the neceſſars of life,
That crave frae ane that has a wife,
Houſe-hawding, baith in milk and meall,
And mutton, beef, and ſhanks o' veall;
Nay, now and than, aff care to ſyne
A ſneaker, or a waught o' wine;
And that the getlings prove na fools,
They maun be hawden att the ſchools.
All theſe require the ready down
Frae us wha live in Borrows town,
That neither hae nor barn, nor byre,
Waſhing, nor elding for our fire;
Nor ſheep, nor ſwine, or hens, or geeſe,
Nor ſarking lint, or claithing fleece,
Unleſs that Dubbies-land be ſtaickit
By us, we e'en may ſtrutt ſtark naiket
And ſtarve—While ye jock upo' lands,
Have ſika thing laid to your hands
Of whatſoe'er ye ſtand in need,
Of your ain growth and your ain breed.
Frae udders of your kine and ewes
Your cream, your cheeſe, your butter flows;
Your eggs and chickens (beſt o' fare)
Are yours, withouten ony care;
The nurſing hen aſks nae mair pay,
But only what ye fling away;
Whane'er ye like ye cram your creels
Wi' trouts, and pikes, and carps, and eels;
Horſe-laids of fruit bob on your trees,
The honey's brought you by the bees;
Roots for your pott ye hae in plenty,
Wi' artichoacks and bow-kaill dainty;
For gryce and goſlings, calves and lamb,
Ye've meickle mair, nor can ye cramm;
Your bannocks, grow upon your ſtrae
Your barley, brings you uſquebae.
From what I've ſaid, its eith to prove
You ſhou'd not filthy lucre love;
What uſe for caſh hae landwart lairds,
Unleſs to play't att dice or cards,
If uſeleſs in your poutch, 't wears leſs;
Until it grows as ſmooth as glaſs.
Now ſince it obvious is and plain,
That coin ſo worthleſs is and vain
Wi' ſuch as you—Let me adviſe ye
Ne'er let regards for it intice ye,
To hawd your hands o'er hard about it,
And ſince we canna fend without it,
Pray gather't up, white, yellow, brown,
And pack it in to our poor town.
Now either do this ſame, frae hand
Or keep it; and gi'e us the land.
Before you een ſett wicked Tray,
That barking fatt upo' the ſtray,
Yet cou'dna mak a meall of meat o't,
But wadna let poor horſie eat o't.
Wadd ye to what I ſay agree,
Ye ſoon wou'd ken what drinkers drie.
Thus far, Sir, I have merry been,
As a ſworn enemy to ſpleen,
And hearty friends, like us, weell ken,
There's nought ill ſaid, thats no ill ta'en.
My proper view, ye'll eithly find
Was mainly to put you in mind
I wad be vext, were ye unkind;
But never having reaſon gi'en,
I hope you're ſtill what ye hae been,
As you in mony ways did ſhow it,
The Friend and Patron of your Poet.

A. R.

Dated thus:

From my Palace on the Caſtle Bank of Edinr June 5th, 45 minutes after 6 o'clock att night, A. D. 1736, and of our age the 51ſt year.

* John Wardlaw was factor for the Laird of Garthſhore, and was in uſe to pay Mr Ramſay the intereſt of a bond for 200l. due to him by Mr Garthſhore. See p. 534.

SONG:

BY THE LATE ROBERT BURNS.

WHAT tho' on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hoddan grey and a' that;
Gie fools their ſilk, and knaves their wine,
A man's a man for a' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
Their tinſel ſhow, and a' that;
An honeſt man, tho' ne'er ſo poor,
Is chief of men for a' that!

Ye ſee yon birky, ca'd a Lord,
Wha ſtruts and ſtares, and a' that;
Tho' hundreds worſhip at his word,
He's but a cuif for a' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
His ribband, ſtar, and a' that;
A man of independent mind
Can look and laugh at a' that!

The King can make a belted Knight,
A Marquis, Duke, and a' that;
But an honeſt man's aboon his might,
Guid faith he mauna fa' that.

For a' that, and a' that,
His dignities and a' that;
The pith o' ſenſe, and pride o' worth,
Are grander far than a' that.

Then let us pray, that come it may,
As come it ſhall for a' that,
When ſenſe and worth o'er a' the earth
Shall bear the gree, and a' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
Its coming yet for a' that,
And man and man ſhall brothers be,
The world a' o'er for a' that!

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

ON MUSIC.

MUSIC, which is the vaſt creation's ſoul,
The ſteady, curious agent on the whole,
The art of Heaven; the order of its frame
Is only Muſic, in another name.
Beauty is but compoſing; and we find
Contentment is the concord of the mind.
Friendſhip's the uniſon of well-tun'd hearts;
Honour, the chorus of the nobleſt parts;
And all the world, on which we may reflect,
Is Muſic to the ear, or to the intellect.

G. N.

LODGINGS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—A TALE.

WHO has e'er been in London, that over-grown place,
Has ſeen "*Lodgings to Let*," ſtare him full in the face:
Some are good, and let dearly; while ſome, 'tis well known,
Are ſo dear, and ſo bad, they are beſt let alone,
Derrry down.

Will Waddle, whoſe temper was ſtudious, and lonely,
Hired lodgings that took Single Gentlemen only,
But Will was ſo fat he appeared like a ton;—
Or like two Single Gentlemen, roll'd into one.

He entered his rooms; and to bed he retreated,
But, all the night long, he felt fever'd and heated;
And, though heavy to weigh, as a ſcore of fat ſheep,
He was not, by any means, heavy to ſleep.

Next night 'twas the ſame;—and the next;—and the next;
He perſpired like an ox; he was nervous, and vex'd;
Week paſſed after week; till by weekly ſucceſſion,
His weakly condition was paſt all expreſſion.

In ſix months, his acquaintance began much to doubt him;
For his ſkin, "like a lady's looſe gown," hung about him;
He ſent for a Doctor; and cried, like a ninny,
"I have loſt many pounds—make me well—there's a guinea.

The Doctor look'd wiſe;—"a ſlow fever," he ſaid:
Preſcribed ſudorifics—and going to bed.
"Sudorifics in bed," exclaimed Will, "are humbugs;"
"I've enough of them there, without paying for drugs."

Will kick'd out the Doctor:—but when ill indeed,
E'en diſmiſſing the Doctor don't *always* ſucceed;
So, calling his hoſt—he ſaid—"Sir, do you know,
I'm the fat Single Gentleman, ſix months ago?"

"Look'e, landlord, I think," argued Will, with a grin,
"That with honeſt intentions you firſt *took me in*;
But from the firſt night—and to ſay it I'm bold—
I have been ſo damn'd hot, that I'm ſure I caught cold."

Quoth the landlord—"till now, I ne'er had a diſpute;
I've let lodgings ten years;—I'm a baker to boot;
In airing your ſheets, Sir, my wife is no ſloven,
And your bed is immediately over my oven."

"The Oven!!!" ſays Will—ſays the hoſt, "why this paſſion?
In that excellent bed died three people of faſhion.
Why ſo cruſty, good Sir?" "Zounds!"—cries Will in a taking,
"Who wouldn't be cruſty, with half a year's baking?"

Will paid for his rooms; cried the hoſt, with a ſneer,
"Well, I ſee you've been *going away* half a year,
Friend, we can't well agree,"—"yet no quarrel,"—Will ſaid;
"For one man may die where another makes bread."*

* From "My Night-Gown and Slippers; or Tales in Verſe." By George Colman, the Younger.

AD-

ADDRESS of the Preſident of the United States of America to Congreſs, on Opening the Seſſion.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE perſonal inconveniencies to the Members of the Senate and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in leaving their families and private affairs, at this ſeaſon of the year, are ſo obvious, that I the more regret the extraordinary occaſion which had rendered the convention of Congreſs indiſpenſible.

It would have afforded me the higheſt ſatisfaction to have been able to congratulate you on a reſtoration of peace to the nations of Europe, whoſe animoſities have endangered our tranquillity—but we have ſtill abundant cauſe of gratitude to the Supreme Diſpenſer of national bleſſings, for general health and promiſing ſeaſons; for domeſtic and ſocial happineſs; for the rapid progreſs and ample acquiſitions of induſtry, through extenſive territories; for civil, political, and religious liberty: while other ſtates are deſolated with foreign war, or convulſed with inteſtine diviſions, the United States preſent the pleaſing proſpect of a nation governed by mild and equal laws; generally ſatisfied with the poſſeſſion of their rights; neither envying the advantages nor fearing the power of other nations; ſolicitous only for the maintenance of order and juſtice, and the preſervation of liberty; increaſing daily in the attachment to a ſyſtem of Government, in proportion to their experience of its utility; yeilding a ready and general obedience to laws flowing from reaſon, and reſting on the only ſolid foundation—the affection of the people.

It is with extreme regret that I ſhall be obliged to turn your thoughts to other circumſtances, which admoniſh us that ſome of theſe felicities may not be laſting; but if the tide of our proſperity is full, and a reflux commencing, a vigilant circumſpection becomes us, that we may meet our reverſes with fortitude, and extricate ourſelves from their conſequences, with all the ſkill we poſſeſs, and all the efforts in our power.

In giving to Congreſs information of the ſtate of the Union, and recommending to their conſideration ſuch meaſures as appear to me to be expedient or neceſſary, according to my conſtitutional duty, the cauſes and the objects of the preſent extraordinary Seſſion will be explained.

After the Preſident of the United States received information that the French Government had expreſſed ſerious diſcontents at ſome proceedings of the Government of theſe States, ſaid to affect the intereſts of France, he thought it expedient to ſend to that country a Miniſter, fully inſtructed to enter on ſuch amicable diſcuſſions, and to give ſuch candid explanations as might happily remove the diſcontents and ſuſpicions of the French Government, and vindicate the conduct of the United States. For this purpoſe he ſelected from among his fellow-citizens a character whoſe integrity, talents, experience, and ſervices, had placed him in the rank of the moſt eſteemed and reſpected in the nation. The direct object of his miſſion was expreſſed in his Letter of Credence to the French Republic, being "to maintain that good underſtanding, which from the commencement of the alliance had ſubſiſted between the two nations; and to efface unfavourable impreſſions, baniſh ſuſpicions, and reſtore that cordiality which was at once the evidence and pledge of a friendly union." And his inſtructions were to the ſame effect, "faithfully to repreſent the diſpoſition of the Government and People of the United States, their diſpoſition being one; to remove jealouſies and obviate complaints, by ſhewing that they were groundleſs; to reſtore that mutual confidence, which had been ſo unfortunately and injuriouſly impaired; and to explain the relative intereſts of both countries, and the real ſentiments of his own."

A Miniſter thus ſpecially commiſſioned, it was expected, would have proved the inſtrument of reſtoring mutual confidence between the two Republics: the firſt ſtep of the French Government correſponded with that expectation; a few days before his arrival in Paris, the French Miniſter of Foreign Relations informed the American Miniſter, then reſident at Paris, of the formalities to be obſerved by himſelf in taking leave, and by his ſucceſſor preparatory to his reception. Theſe formalities they obſerved, and on the 9th of December preſented officially to the Miniſter of Foreign Relations, the one a copy of his letters of Recal, the other a copy of his letters of Credence. Theſe were laid before

the

the Executive Directory; two days afterwards, the Minister of Foreign Relations, informed the recalled American Minister, That the Executive Directory had determined not to receive another Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, until after the redress of grievances demanded of the American Government, and which the French Republic had a right to expect from it. The American Minister immediately endeavoured to ascertain whether by refusing to receive him, it was intended that he should retire from the territories of the French Republic, and verbal answers were given that such was the intention of the Directory. For his own justification he desired a written answer; but obtained none until towards the last of January, when receiving notice in writing to quit the territories of the Republic, he proceeded to Amsterdam, where he proposed to wait for instruction from this Government. During his residence at Paris, cards of hospitality were refused him, and he was threatened with being subjected to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Police—but with becoming firmness he insisted on the protection of the law of nations, due to him as the known Minister of a foreign power. You will derive further information from his dispatches which will be laid before you.

As it is often necessary that nations should treat for the mutual advantage of their affairs, and especially to accommodate and terminate differences, and as they can treat only by Ministers, the right of Embassy is well known and established by the law and usage of Nations; the refusal on the part of France to receive and hear our Minister is then the denial of a right; but the refusal to receive him, until we have acceded to their demands without discussion, and without investigation, is to treat us neither as Allies, nor as Friends, nor as a sovereign State.

With this conduct of the French Government, it will be proper to take into view, the public audience given to the late Minister of the United States on his taking leave of the Executive Directory. The speech of the President discloses sentiments more alarming than the refusal of a Minister, because more dangerous to our independence and union; and at the same time studiously marked with indignities towards the Government of the United States. It evinces a disposition to separate the people of the United States from the Government; to persuade them that they have different affections, principles, and interests, from those of their fellow Citizens, whom they themselves have chosen to manage their common concerns, and thus to produce divisions fatal to our peace. Such attempts ought to be repelled, with a decision which shall convince France and the world that we are not a degraded people, humiliated under a Colonial spirit of fear and sense of inferiority, fitted to be the miserable instruments of foreign influence, and regardless of national honour, character, and interest.

I should have been happy to have thrown a veil over these transactions, if it had been possible to conceal them; but they have passed on the great theatre of the world in the face of all Europe and America, and with such circumstances of publicity and solemnity, that they cannot be disguised, and will not soon be forgotten; they have inflicted a wound in the American breast; it is my sincere desire, however, that it may be healed; it is my sincere desire, and in this I presume I concure with you, and with our constituents, to preserve peace and friendship with all nations; and believing that neither the honour nor the interest of the United States, absolutely forbid the repetition of advances for securing these desirable objects with France, I shall institute a fresh attempt at negotiation, and shall not fail to promote and accelerate an accommodation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests, and honour of the nation;—if we have committed errors, and these can be demonstrated, we shall be willing to correct them: if we have done injuries, we shall be willing on conviction to redress them, and equal measures of justice we have a right to expect from France and every other nation. The diplomatic intercourse between the United States and France being at present suspended, the Government has no means of obtaining official information from that country; nevertheless there is reason to believe, that the Executive Directory passed a Decree on the 2d of March last, contravening in part the Treaty of Amity and Commerce of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, injurious to our lawful commerce, and endangering the lives of our citizens.—A copy of this Decree will be laid before you.

While

While we are endeavouring to adjuſt all our differences with France by amicable negotiation, the progreſs of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the perſonal injuries of our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, render it my indiſpenſible duty to recommend to your conſideration effectual meaſures of defence.

The commerce of the United States has become an intereſting object of attention, whether we conſider it in relation to the wealth and finances, or the ſtrength and reſources of the nation. With a ſea-coaſt of near two thouſand miles in extent, opening a wide field for fiſheries, navigation, and commerce, a great portion of our citizens naturally apply their induſtry and enterprize to theſe objects; any ſerious and permanent injury to commerce would not fail to produce the moſt embarraſſing diſorders; to prevent it from being undermined and deſtroyed, it is eſſential that it receive an adequate protection.

The naval eſtabliſhment muſt occur to every man, who conſiders the injuries committed on our commerce, the inſults offered to our citizens, and the deſcription of the veſſels by which theſe abuſes have been practiſed; as the ſufferings of our mercantile and ſeafaring citizens cannot be aſcribed to the omiſſion of duties demandable, conſidering the neutral ſituation of our country, they are to be attributed to the hope of impunity ariſing from a ſuppoſed inability on our part to afford protection—to reſiſt the conſequences of ſuch impreſſions on the minds of foreign nations, and to guard againſt the degradation and ſervility which they muſt finally ſtamp on the American character, is an important duty of Government.

A naval power, next to the militia, is the natural defence of the United States. The experience of the laſt war would be ſufficient to ſhew that a moderate naval force, ſuch as would be eaſily within the preſent abilities of the Union, would have been ſufficient to have baffled many formidable tranſportations of troops, from one ſtate to another, which were then practiſed; our ſea coaſts, from their great extent, are more eaſily annoyed, and more eaſily defended by a naval force than any other; with all the materials our country abounds; in ſkill, our naval architects and navigators are equal to any; and commanders and ſeamen will not be wanting.

But although the eſtabliſhment of a permanent ſyſtem of naval defence appears to be requiſite, I am ſenſible it cannot be formed ſo ſpeedily and extenſively as the preſent criſis demands. Hitherto I have thought proper to prevent the ſailing of armed veſſels, except on voyages to the Eaſt Indies, where general uſage, and the danger from pirates, appeared to have rendered the permiſſion proper, yet the reſtriction has originated ſolely from a wiſh to prevent colluſion with the powers at war, contravening the Act of Congreſs, of June one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four, and not from any doubt entertained by me of the policy and propriety of permitting our veſſels to employ means of defence, while engaged in a lawful foreign commerce. It remains for Congreſs to preſcribe ſuch regulations as will enable our ſeafaring citizens to defend themſelves againſt violations of the law of nations, and at the ſame time reſtrain them from committing acts of hoſtility againſt the powers at war. In addition to this voluntary proviſion for defence by individual citizens, it appears to be neceſſary to equip the frigates, and provide other veſſels of inferior force to take under convoy ſuch merchant veſſels as ſhall remain unarmed.

The greater part of the cruiſers whoſe depredations have been moſt injurious have been built, and ſome of them partly equipped, in the United States. Although an effectual remedy may be attended with difficulty, yet I have thought it my duty to preſent the ſubject generally to your conſideration. If a mode can be deviſed by the wiſdom of Congreſs to prevent the reſources of the United States from being converted into the means of annoying our trade, a great evil will be prevented. With the ſame view I think it proper to mention, that ſome of our citizens reſident abroad have fitted out privateers, and others have voluntarily taken the command or entered on board of them, and committed ſpoliations on the commerce of the United States. Such unnatural and iniquitous practices can be reſtrained only by ſevere puniſhments.

But, beſides protection of our commerce on the ſeas, I think it highly neceſſary to protect it at home, where it is collected in our moſt important ports. The diſtance of the United States from Europe, and the well-known promptitude, ardour, and courage of the people,

ple, in defence of their country, happily diminiſh the probability of invation; nevertheleſs, to guard againſt ſudden and predatory incurſions, the ſituation of ſome of our principal ſea-ports demands your conſideration; and, as our country is vulnerable in other intereſts beſides thoſe of its commerce, you will ſeriouſly deliberate, whether the means of general defence ought not to be increaſed by an addition to the regular artillery and cavalry, and by arrangements for forming a proviſional army.

With the ſame view, and as a meaſure which even in time of univerſal peace ought not to be neglected, I recommend to your conſideration a reviſion of the laws for organizing, arming, and diſciplining the militia, to render that natural and ſafe defence of the country efficacious. Although it is very true that we ought not to involve ourſelves in the political ſyſtem of Europe, but to keep ourſelves always diſtinct and ſeparate from it if we can; yet to effect this ſeparation, early, punctual, and continual information of the current chain of events, and of the political projects in contemplation, is no leſs neceſſary, than if we were directly concerned in them. It is neceſſary in order to the diſcovery of the efforts made to draw us into the vortex, in ſeaſon to make preparation againſt them; however we may conſider ourſelves, the maritime and commercial power of the world will conſider the United States of America as forming a weight in that balance of power in Europe, which never can be forgotten or neglected. It would not only be againſt our intereſt, but it would be doing wrong to one half of Europe at leaſt if we ſhould voluntarily throw ourſelves into either ſcale; it is a natural policy for a nation that ſtudies to be neutral, to conſult with other nations engaged in the ſame ſtudies and purſuits; at the ſame time that meaſures might be purſued with this view, our treaties with Pruſſia and Sweden, one of which is expired, might be renewed.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

It is particularly your province to conſider the ſtate of our public finances; and to adopt ſuch meaſures reſpecting them as exigencies ſhall be found to require; the preſervation of public credit, the regular extinguiſhment of the public debt, and a proviſion of funds to defray any extraordinary expences will, of courſe, call for your ſerious attention, although the impoſition of new burthens cannot be in itſelf agreeable, yet there is not ground to doubt that the American people will expect from you ſuch meaſures as their actual engagements, their preſent ſecurity, and future intereſt, demand.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

The preſent ſituation of our country impoſes an obligation on all the departments of government, to adopt an explicit and decided conduct. In my ſituation an expoſition of the principles by which my adminiſtration will be governed, ought not to be omitted.

It is impoſſible to conceal from ourſelves or the world what has been before obſerved, that endeavours have been employed to foſter and eſtabliſh a diviſion between the Government and people of the United States. To inveſtigate the cauſes which have encouraged this attempt is not neceſſary; but to repel by decided and united councils and inſinuations ſo derogatory to the honour, and aggreſſions ſo dangerous to the conſtitution, union, and even independence of the nation, is an indiſpenſible duty.

It muſt not be permitted to be doubted, whether the people of the United States will ſupport the Government eſtabliſhed by their voluntary conſent, and appointed by their free choice; or whether, by ſurrendering themſelves to the direction of foreign and domeſtic factions, in oppoſition to their own Government, they will forfeit the honourable ſtation they have hitherto maintained.

For myſelf, having never been indifferent to what concerned the intereſts of my country; devoted the beſt part of my life to obtain and ſupport its independence; and conſtantly witneſſed the patriotiſm, fidelity, and perſeverance of my fellow citizens, on the moſt trying occaſions, it is not for me to heſitate or abandon a cauſe in which my heart has been ſo long engaged.

Convinced that the conduct of the government has been juſt and impartial to foreign nations; that thoſe internal regulations which have been eſtabliſhed by law for the preſervation of peace, are in their nature proper, and that they have been fairly executed; nothing will

ever

ever be done by me to impair the national engagements, to innovate upon principles which have been so deliberately and uprightly established; or to surrender in any manner the rights of the government; to enable me to maintain this declaration I rely, under God, with entire confidence on the firm and enlightened support of the national legislature, and upon the virtue and patriotism of my fellow-citizens. JOHN ADAMS.

ANSWER *of Congress to the President of the United States.*

SIR, *May* 27.

THE Senate of the United States request you to accept their acknowledgements for the comprehensive and interesting detail you have given in your Speech to both Houses of Congress, on the existing state of the union.

While we regret the necessity of the present meeting of the Legislature, we wish to express our entire approbation of your conduct, in convening it on this momentous occasion.

The superintendance of our National Faith, Honour, and Dignity, being so a great measure constitutionally deposited with the Executive Authority, we observe with singular satisfaction the firmness and promptitude exhibited by you, in this critical state of our public affairs, and from thence derive an evidence and pledge of the rectitude and integrity of your Administration—And we are sensible it is an object of primary importance, that each branch of the Government should adopt a language and system of conduct, which shall be cool, just, and dispassionate, but firm, explicit, and decided.

We are equally desirous with you to preserve peace and friendship with all nations, and are happy to be informed, that neither the honour nor interest of the United States forbid advances for securing these desirable objects, by an amicable Negotiation with the French Republic.

This method of adjusting national differences is not only the most mild, but the most rational and humane; and with a Government disposed to be just, can seldom fail of success, when fairly, candidly, and sincerely exercised. If we have committed errors, and can be made sensible of them, we agree with you in opinion, that we ought to correct them, and compensate for the injuries which may have been consequent thereon; and we trust the French Republic will be actuated by the same just and benevolent principles of national policy.

We do therefore most sincerely approve of your determination to promote and accelerate an accommodation of our existing differences with that Republic by Negotiation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests, and honour of our Nation; and you may rest assured of our most cordial co-operation, so far as it may become necessary in this pursuit.

Peace and harmony with all nations is our sincere wish; but such being the lot of humanity, that nations will not always reciprocate peaceful dispositions, it is our firm belief, that effectual measures of defence will tend to inspire that national self-defence and confidence at home, which is the unfailing source of respectability abroad, to check aggression, and repel war.

Whilst we are endeavouring to adjust our differences with the French Republic by amicable negotiation, the progress of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the personal injuries to our fellow-citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, prove to us your vigilant care in recommending to us effectual measures of defence.

Those which you recommend, whether they relate to external defence, by permitting our citizens to arm for the purpose of repelling aggressions on their commercial rights, and by providing sea convoys; or to internal defence, by increasing the establishments of Artillery and Cavalry, by forming a Provisional Army, by reviving the Militia Laws, and fortifying more completely our Ports and Harbours, will meet our consideration under the same just regard for the security, honour, and interest of our country, which dictated your recommendation.

Practices so unnatural and iniquitous as those you state, of our citizens converting their property and personal exertions into the means of annoying our trade and injuring their fellow-subjects, deserve legal severity commensurate with their turpitude.

Although the Senate believe, that the prosperity and happiness of our country does not depend on general and extensive political connexions with European Nations, yet we can never lose sight of

the propriety, as well as neceſſity, of enabling the Executive, by ſufficient and liberal ſupplies, to maintain and even extend our foreign intercourſe as exigencies may require, repoſing full confidence in the Executive, in whom the Conſtitution has placed the powers of Negotiation.

We learn, with ſincere concern, that attempts are in operation to alienate the affections of our fellow-citizens from their Government. Attempts ſo wicked, wherever they exiſt, cannot fail to excite our utmoſt abhorrence. A Government choſen by the people for their own ſafety and happineſs, and calculated to ſecure both, cannot loſe their affections, ſo long as its Adminiſtration purſues the principles upon which it was erected.—And your reſolution to obſerve a conduct juſt and impartial to all nations, a ſacred regard to our national engagements, and not to impair the rights of our Government, contains principles which cannot fail to ſecure to your Adminiſtration the ſupport of the National Legiſlature, to render abortive every attempt to excite dangerous jealouſies among us, and to convince the world that our Government, and your Adminiſtration of it, cannot be ſeparated from the affectionate ſupport of every good citizen. And the Senate cannot ſuffer the preſent occaſion to paſs without thus publicly and ſolemnly expreſſing their attachment to the Conſtitution and Government of their country; and as they hold themſelves reſponſible to their conſtituents, their conſciences, and their God, it is their determination, by all their exertions, to repel every attempt to alienate the affections of the people from the Government, ſo highly injurious to the honour, ſafety, and independence of the United States.

We are happy, ſince our ſentiments on the ſubject are in perfect uniſon with yours, to declare, that we believe the conduct of the Government has been juſt and impartial to foreign nations, and that thoſe internal regulations, which have been eſtabliſhed for the preſervation of peace, are in their nature proper, and have been fairly executed.

And we are equally happy in poſſeſſing an entire confidence in your abilities and exertions in your ſtation, to maintain untarniſhed the honour, preſerve the peace, and ſupport the independence of our country; to acquire and eſtabliſh which, in connection with your fellow-citizens, has been the virtuous effort of a principal part of your life.

To aid you in the arduous and honourable exertions, as it is our duty, ſo it ſhall be our faithful endeavour. And we flatter ourſelves, Sir, that the proceedings of the preſent Seſſion of Congreſs will manifeſt to the world, that although the United States love peace, they will be independent. That they are ſincere in their declarations to be juſt to the French, and all other Nations, and expect the ſame in return.

If a ſenſe of juſtice, a love of moderation and peace ſhall influence their Councils—which we ſincerely hope, we ſhall have juſt grounds to expect that peace and amity between the United States and all nations will be preſerved.

But if we are ſo unfortunate as to experience injuries from any foreign power, and the ordinary methods by which differences are amicably adjuſted between nations ſhall be rejected, the determination, "*Not to ſurrender in any manner the rights of the Government*," being ſo inſeparably connected with the dignity, intereſt, and independence of our Country, ſhall, by us, be ſteadily and inviolably ſupported.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Mr Vice-Preſident,

And Gentlemen of the Senate,

It would be an affectation in me to diſſemble the pleaſure I feel in receiving this kind Addreſs.

My long experience of the wiſdom, fortitude, and patriotiſm of the Senate of the United States, enhances, in my eſtimation, the value of thoſe obliging expreſſions of your approbation of my conduct, which are a generous reward for the paſt, and an affecting encouragement to conſtancy and perſeverance in future.

Our ſentiments appear to be ſo entirely in uniſon, that I cannot but believe them to be the natural feelings of the hearts of Americans in general, in contemplating the ſtate of the nation. While ſuch principles and affection prevail, they will form an indiſſoluble bond of union, and a ſure pledge that our country has no eſſential injury to apprehend from any appearances abroad.

In a humane reliance on Divine Providence, we may reſt aſſured, that while we reiterate with ſincerity our endeavours to accommodate all our differences with

with France, the independence of our country cannot be diminiſhed, its dignity degraded, or its glory tarniſhed, by any nation, or combination of nations, whether friends or enemies.

JOHN ADAMS.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 30. *Sir W. Pulteney* roſe to ſubmit a motion for the erection of a rival Bank. Of the event of his propoſition he was not anxious; he performed his duty, by giving the Houſe an opportunity to adopt a meaſure of precaution for the ſecurity of the public, and the Bank itſelf. He entered into a detailed ſtatement of tranſactions, and enumerated a variety of facts, to convince the Houſe that the Bank had forfeited their charter, and concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the eſtabliſhment of another Bank, in caſe the Bank of England did not pay in ſpecie on the 24th of June 1797.

Sir F. Baring contended, that the erection of a new Bank would be highly injurious to the intereſts of the country.

Mr Thornton (the Director) entered into a general defence of the Bank Directors, and deprecated the idea of a rival Bank.

The *Solicitor General* conſidered the queſtion in two points of view; whether the public credit was moſt likely to be reſtored by the erection of a new Bank, or by continuing the monopoly to the exiſting Bank. Convinced that the continuance of the monopoly was beſt calculated for that purpoſe, he oppoſed the motion.

Mr Sheridan wiſhed for a Bank that would adhere ſtrictly to its engagements with the public, and withhold accommodation to Government, which had produced the late failure. He preſſed the gentlemen connected with the Bank to ſtate, whether it was in their power to reſume their operations on the 24th of June. If they did not, he ſhould prefer a rival Bank.

Mr Pitt ſaw no reaſon to ſuppoſe that the Bank would not reſume their operations at the time propoſed, and entered into a long argument to prove the ſuperiority of practical experience over theoritical ſpeculations.—After which a diviſion took place:

For the motion, 15—Againſt it, 50.

31. In a committee of the whole Houſe, on the treaty of amity and commerce between Great Britain and America, ſeveral reſolutions were read and agreed to.

In a committee of ways and means, on the indemnity to be granted to the ſubſcribers to the loan of 18 millions, *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* expreſſed his reluctance to ſubmit any propoſition that had a tendency to increaſe the public burthens; at the ſame time he hoped that the committee, feeling that the ſubſcribers were not more actuated by the zeal for the public intereſt than perſonal emolument, would conſider theirs as a fit caſe for indemnification, on the grounds of equity and policy. He then entered into a ſtatement of the funds at the time the loan was made, and obſerved upon the various circumſtances that had depreciated them, to ſhew that it was negociated at a better price than the ſtate of the funds warranted. The relief he meant to propoſe was in the ſhape of a long annuity of 7s. 6d. for every 100l. ſubſcribed, which would be between 60 and 70,000l. a-year. He then moved accordingly.

Mr Dent argued againſt the policy and juſtice of the propoſition, pointed out the miſchievous effects of eſtabliſhing a precedent of indemnifying perſons who embarked in mercantile ſpeculations with a view to perſonal emolument, and concluded by moving the order of the day.

Mr Tierney conſidered the propoſition pregnant with miſchief, and urged a variety of arguments to prevail upon the committee not to acquieſce in it.

The amendment was ſupported by *Mr Jolliffe*, *Mr Baſtard*, *Mr Nicholls*, *General Tarleton*, *Lord W. Ruſſel*, and *Mr Huſſey*.

A diviſion took place:

For the amendment, 26—Againſt it, 40.

The reſolution was agreed to; and, on the reſumption of the Houſe, the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

June 1. *Mr Pitt* delivered a meſſage from his Majeſty, which was to the following effect:—"It was with extreme regret that his Majeſty acquainted the Houſe of Commons, that the crews of certain ſhips at the Nore, notwithſtanding the extention of the benefits gladly accepted by the reſt of his Majeſty's ſquadrons, continued in a ſtate highly mutinous and treaſonable. His Majeſty felt himſelf compelled to call for the vigorous exertions of all his ſubjects to repreſs thoſe dangerous proceedings. His Majeſty had ordered a copy of the proclamation to be laid before that Houſe, not doubting that Parliament would take immediate and effectual ſteps for providing for the public ſecurity. His Majeſty alſo particularly recommended it to Parliament to make more effectual proviſions for the puniſhment of thoſe who ſhould endeavour to excite mutiny in his Majeſty's naval ſervice, or who ſhould attempt to withdraw either the land or ſea forces, from that obedience and diſcipline which were ſo eſſential to the ſafety and proſperity of the country."

The meſſage was read from the chair, after which

Mr Pitt moved, that it ſhould be taken into conſideration to-morrow.—Agreed to.

LOYALTY LOAN.

Mr Hobart brought up the report of the committee of ways and means.

On the queſtion, that the Houſe agree with the firſt reſolution,

Sir J. Sinclair took an objection in point of form. He doubted the validity of members' votes, who had an immediate intereſt in the event of the queſtion, and mentioned that it appeared from the liſt of ſubſcribers, that gentlemen who voted laſt night, were in that predicament.

Mr Pitt thought, that the ſubſtance of the queſtion ought not to ſuffer from any exception in point of form, and was proceeding, when

The Speaker informed him, that the point of form ought firſt to be diſpoſed of. On this Sir John Sinclair abandoned his objection.

Mr Pitt then ſtated the queſtion to be, whether the Houſe were to conſent to alter a bargain under a change of circumſtances, or whether they could, conſiſtently with liberality, equity, and ſound policy, ſuffer the ſubſcribers to be loſers under that change, produced by unexpected circumſtances? It would be more conducive to the intereſts of the country to divide the loſs, than ſuffer it to fall on individuals, whoſe zeal for the good of the country had prompted them to contribute. In point of policy and equity, he felt it an act of duty to preſs upon the Houſe a meaſure for alleviating the ſubſcribers; and no hard epithets that could be applied to the tranſaction ſhould induce him to adopt a contrary mode of conduct.

Mr Sheridan aſſerted, that the ſevereſt reflection that attached on the ſubſcribers, had been thrown out by the right hon. gentleman, who conſidered their patriotiſm as ſelfiſh and invidious, by offering a remuneration; and in the diſtribution of the boon, thought it prepoſterous that the original ſubſcribers, who had all the advantages from the tranſfer of their ſubſcription, ſhould alone be indemnified, and that the purchaſer ſhould be the ſufferer. With reſpect to the right of gentlemen to vote who had an intereſt in the event, he was decidedly of opinion that no right exiſted, and the exerciſe of that right, even if it did exiſt, he conſidered unjuſt, and on the principle of jurors, ought to be rejected.

Mr Secretary Dundas thought it highly proper, that thoſe who had ſubſcribed with a view to convince the enemy of the ſpirit and reſources of the country, had a fair claim to indemnification, and contended, that it was not unbecoming in them to accept it, nor in the houſe to grant it.

Mr Manning wiſhed to be informed by the Chair, of the competency of perſons in his ſituation to vote.

The Speaker ſaid, being ſo directly appealed to, it was his duty to ſtate fairly his opinion. On this ſubject, he ſaid, he had adverted to the Journals of the Houſe, and conſulted gentlemen converſant in its proceedings; and the reſult of his reſearches authoriſed him to ſtate, that in no inſtance where a member had a perſonal intereſt in the event of a queſtion, was his vote deemed valid. Even in the ordinary proceedings of the Houſe, a member was not allowed to bring in a bill in which he had an intereſt, and in 1604 and 1664, the votes of members who expected to derive a

pecuniary

pecuniary intereſt from the event of their votes were diſallowed. The practice was uniform on this head, whatever qualifications it may have undergone, (alluding to laſt night) but this was a ſubject of great delicacy, and he choſe to allude to it rather than mention it. If, however, it was ſtated that a member did not intend to take the advantage of the meaſure, he was not aware that he could be precluded from voting.

A number of gentlemen delivered their ſentiments, after which a diviſion took place.

For the original motion, 36
Againſt it, 35
Majority, —1.

2. On the motion of *Mr Secretary Dundas*, leave was given to bring in a bill for raiſing and embodying a militia force in Scotland; and a bill for regulating the Scotch diſtilleries was brought up by *Mr Roſe*, and read a firſt time.

ROYAL MESSAGE.

The order of the day being read, for taking his Majeſty's meſſage into conſideration,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after reciting the moſt prominent topics of the meſſage, relative to the acts of violence perpetrated by the ſeamen at the Nore, ſaid, it was the firſt duty incumbent on a Britiſh Houſe of Commons to ſhew, that in times of danger and difficulty, they were not deſtitute of expedients for the reſtoration of diſcipline, and the general ſecurity of the country. The Houſe muſt feel ſentiments of regret, that the inſtances of inſubordination were repugnant to the character of Britiſh ſeamen, who had ſo materially contributed to the glory and renown of their country. They could not, he was perſuaded, originate with them, but with thoſe inſidious traitors who had endeavoured to deprive the nation of its beſt ſupport; the indignation of the Houſe would therefore be directed againſt theſe incendiaries, who had ſeduced thoſe deluded men from their duty and allegiance.—If the addreſs ſhould be carried, he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill for the prevention of theſe attempts to ſeduction and corruption; this was the remedy which he ſhould take the liberty of propoſing, and ſure he was, that no man would think it out-ſtepping the duty the Houſe owed to the ſecurity and proſperity of the country. Under ſo new and unprecedented a difficulty, he hoped that every part of the kingdom would manifeſt a diſpoſition to unite, for the purpoſes of national defence, againſt internal or external enemies; to provide for the defence of that circle where the danger preſſed, every man would feel it to be his inceſſant duty, under the preſent conjuncture; and he ſhould diſtruſt the character of the Houſe, if it was not influenced by theſe ſentiments. He concluded by moving an addreſs to his Majeſty, on his moſt gracious communication.

Mr Jolliffe did not approve of any extenſion of the penal laws.

Mr Sheridan ſaid, the country had come to a criſis, when his Majeſty had a right to call for the united efforts of his ſubjects for the ſecurity of the country; and the legiſlature would, in his opinion, betray its truſt, did it not ſhew a determination to reſiſt mutiny and inſubordination. The diſcontents had, in his opinion, been prolonged, by injudicious conceſſions. After urging the propriety of diſcarding all perſonal animoſities, and uniting for the public ſecurity, he proceeded to deprecate the conduct of the lurking and malignant incendiaries alluded to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If there could be a rot in the wooden walls of Old England, he was certain it muſt have been produced by inſidious emiſſaries. With reſpect to what he could collect of the means to be employed, he declared that he would not conſent to any extenſion of the treaſon laws; becauſe experience had proved the inefficacy of penal ſtatutes, for the ſuppreſſion of ſedition. They ſerved rather to provoke irritation, which had almoſt ripened into rebellion. No propoſition for adopting ſanguinary meaſures ſhould therefore have his aſſent; but if a diviſion ſhould take place, he ſhould decline voting.

Mr Secretary Dundas entered into a detailed account of the proceedings between the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty and the ſeamen at the Nore, the reſult of which was, that the Commiſſioners did not give encouragement to encreaſed demands, by improper conceſſions, but in an authoritative ſtile declared their determination not to enter into any conditions, except thoſe that had been cheerfully accepted by Lord Bridport's fleet.

Mr Pitt ſaid, he drew the moſt favourable

vourable augur from the ſentiments of the Houſe. Party animoſities might exiſt, but when it was their object to concentrate the efforts of all his Majeſty's ſubjects for the common intereſt, he rejoiced to anticipate ſo much unanimity of ſentiment. It was not, however, merely by a declaration, that this object was to be accompliſhed, it was by acting on thoſe ſentiments, and uſing every effort to counteract the machinations of our enemies. To an unanimity of this kind, he was ready to ſacrifice any thing that was not incompatible with private character and public duty.

The queſtion on the addreſs was then put, and carried *nem. con.*

Mr Pitt now proceeded to ſtate the general grounds, on which he moved for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual prevention of inſidious attempts to ſeduce from their allegiance and duty perſons ſerving in his Majeſty's ſea or land forces. Againſt attempts of ſo great malignity and atrocity, he was confident the Houſe were impreſſed with the neceſſity of taking every precaution. Incendiaries had been endeavouring to produce on ſhore what they had too ſucceſsfully practiſed on board the fleet, by a laviſh diſtribution of inflammatory hand bills at ſecret hours, in places where they were moſt likely to fall into the hands of the ſoldiers. To ſhew that this was the effect of a ſyſtematic plan, he declared that regiments in different ſtations, regiments the moſt detached, had hand bills exactly correſponding ſcattered among them at nearly the ſame moment. The ſame rumours of inſurrections were alſo circulated among them, and ſimilar doctrines propagated in diſtant parts of the country with unremitted and indefatigable zeal and induſtry. The effects produced by the traiterous practices to which he alluded, were manifeſted in the actual mutiny on board the fleet, and the ſymptoms of diſſatisfaction in the army. On the notoriety of the attempts to ſeduction, therefore, he ſhould ground his motion, and he truſted that no man was ſo ſceptical as to call upon him to produce any other evidence in ſupport of his ſtatement. He then took a review of the laws on the ſubject of ſedition, and contended that they were inadequate to check offences that aroſe on particular occaſions. That offence, for inſtance, ought not to be ranked as a miſdemeanour which was more injurious in its conſequences than ordinary treaſon. Whoever acted with an intention to ſtir up mutiny, ought to be conſidered as a traitor to his country. It was not, however, his intention to make the offence highly penal. He meant to treat it as an aggravated ſpecies of miſdemeanour, reſerving to the diſcretion of the court to inflict a more ſevere puniſhment [tranſportation] than fine and impriſonment. He was contented with applying the remedy in this ſhape, and he hoped he was not propoſing too much when he confined himſelf to it. He concluded by moving, &c.

Mr Joliffe did not approve of leaving any thing to the diſcretion of the court.

Mr Serjeant Adair thought the proviſions of the bill inadequate to the magnitude of the offence, and urged the neceſſity of extending it to felony.

The Maſter of the Rolls ſaw little difference between making the offence a miſdemeanour ſubject to tranſportation, and a felony within the benefit of clergy; in the former caſe, the accuſed might defend himſelf by counſel, in the latter he could not.

Mr Pitt ſaid, he had fixed on two extremes, and left it for the Houſe to make the option.

Leave was then given, and the bill was was brought in, read a firſt and ſecond time.

MUTINY BILL.

3. The bill for the more effectual prevention and puniſhment of perſons ſeducing men in his Majeſty's ſea and land ſervice from their duty and allegiance, and inciting them to acts of mutiny and rebellion, paſſed the committee, and the report was brought up. On the queſtion for its being engroſſed,

Mr Pitt ſaid, as gentlemen appeared to be unanimous, and as the engroſſing would occupy but a few minutes, he ſhould now propoſe that the bill be read a third time, and paſſed this evening. Ordered to be engroſſed.

INTERCOURSE WITH THE MUTINOUS CREWS.

Mr Pitt proceeded to explain the nature of a bill for preventing the intercourſe with ſhips in a ſtate of mutiny and rebellion. When perſons, bearing his Majeſty's commiſſion, had committed acts of hoſtility againſt other perſons, and ſeized and detained ſhips engaged in the commerce of the country, it was the duty

duty of Parliament, he remarked, not to ſuffer them to derive comfort from the ſhore, and from thoſe whoſe authority they had defied. The acts now committing would no doubt ſubject the perpetrators to the penalties of high treaſon, but it was the duty of the Houſe to define and promulgate, in the cleareſt manner, the nature of the offence, and facilitate the mode of puniſhment; but, at the ſame time, to leave an opening for thoſe whoſe returning loyalty may have produced in them a deſire to deſiſt from ſuch practices, and return to their duty. The object of the meaſure he meant to propoſe was, that after a Proclamation in the Gazette, that ſuch ſhips are in a ſtate of mutiny and rebellion, all perſons, excepting thoſe licenſed by the bill, who ſhall furniſh aſſiſtance to ſuch ſhips, ſhall be liable to the puniſhment of felony; and that all ſeamen adhering to ſuch a line of conduct as the crews of certain ſhips now in a ſtate of mutiny, ſhall forfeit all right to the wages due to them; to the benefits ariſing from the Cheſt at Chatham; and to any proviſion that may have been made, for the more comfortable maintenance of the ſeamen. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill, &c. &c. which was agreed to, the bill brought in, and, on account of the unanimity of the Houſe, read a firſt and ſecond time.

5. *The Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee on the bill "for more effectually reſtraining all intercourſe with the crews of certain of his Majeſty's ſhips now in a ſtate of mutiny and rebellion."

On the queſtion for the Speaker's leaving the chair,

Sir J. Sinclair roſe, to ſtate his opinion of the principle and operation of this bill. On account of the abſence of ſeveral able gentlemen, who had felt it their duty to diſcontinue their attendance, he had been induced to inquire what precedents the hiſtory of the country furniſhed for ſuch a meaſure. He was proceeding to mention a precedent, when there was a general appeal to the chair; when the Speaker informed him, that the ſubject was irrelevant to the preſent diſcuſſion. The Hon. Baronet apologized, and declared, that the bill was, in his opinion, calculated to expatriate the ſeamen. Conciliation, he thought, ought to be united to terror, and mercy to ſeverity; and ſuggeſted the appointment of commiſſioners, with ſpecial powers, to grant pardons under particular circumſtances. We had now paſſed the *Rubicon*, and unleſs ſome conciliatory clauſe was adopted, he could not bring himſelf to vote for the bill.

Mr Pitt ſaid, it was in the recollection of the Houſe, that, in opening the ſubject, he had ſtated, that as the crews continued in a ſtate of open hoſtility, there could be no doubt that it became the duty of the legiſlature to deprive them of all communication with that country whoſe tranquillity they had diſturbed, whoſe authority they deſpiſed, whoſe rights they had violated, and whoſe intereſts they had deſerted. The Houſe, in ſuch a caſe, he truſted, would act with firmneſs and deciſion; and if the expreſſion of "paſſing the Rubicon," applied at all, it muſt be applicable to the acts committed againſt the legiſlature, and not to the proceedings rendered neceſſary by thoſe acts. The bill, in its preſent ſtate, contained an exception; and an intercourſe, authorized by the Crown, was permitted. He then mentioned the ſubſtance of a clauſe, which he intended to propoſe in the committee, for the encouragement of the crews to return to their duty. With reſpect to the policy of the meaſure, it was ſo obvious, that it would be only waſting the time of the Houſe to enlarge upon that part of the ſubject.

Sir J. Sinclair withdrew his oppoſition to the Speaker's leaving the chair.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee on the bill, and the blanks were filled up.

HIGH PRICE OF BUTCHER'S MEAT.

13. *Mr Mainwairing* moved, that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee on the bill for preventing the foreſtalling and regratting of live cattle, and other practices which enhanced the price of proviſions.

Sir W. Pulteney oppoſed the Speaker's leaving the chair. He conſidered the queſtion of the utmoſt importance, and aſſerted that it had not been inveſtigated with a ſufficient degree of attention. It could not be denied that a conſiderable advance had taken place on the price of proviſions; but, in his opinion, the cauſes that had been aſſigned for this advance were in general founded in error. It would always come to paſs that meat would

would grow dear in proportion to the wealth and population of a country; because the same space of ground could not be allotted to pasturage. An occasional scarcity likewise contributed to this effect, and it was known that for the last seven years the crops had not been abundant. The food for hogs, which formed the principal article of diet with the lower classes in this country, was of course diminished, and the embarrassment was increased by the late stoppage of the distilleries. He denied that the present high prices were the effects of monopoly. Various penalties had been enacted by former statutes against regrating and forestalling; but it was found expedient to repeal them, or suffer them to remain a dead letter. This revival he considered, therefore, as directed against a set of middle dealers called jobbers, who stood between the grazier and customer. The effect of this revival would be to transfer to the salesmen the profits which now belonged to the jobber. The jobbers, he contended, were an useful set of men, whose interference tended rather to reduce than to enhance the price of provisions. They purchased the cattle at a lower price from the grazier than the grazier could expect in Smithfield, because they saved him the expence of travelling up to town. He adverted to the report of the committee to shew the malpractices of salesmen. The bill he considered as calculated to produce mischief instead of benefit, and therefore he should give it his most decided negative.

Mr Alderman Combe admitted the general principle of suffering the price of commodities to find their own level; but, under the present circumstances, he considered it to be the duty of the legislature to interfere. In this great metropolis, the price of bread was regulated by laws, and he thought if meat was under a similar regulation, it might be purchased on much more reasonable terms. It was notorious, he said, that a monopoly existed which deprived the public of all the advantages arising from competition.

Mr Bryan Edwards coincided in sentiment with Sir W. Pulteney. The price of meat, he said, had been very materially enhanced by the stoppage of the distilleries, and informed, that in the space of three months 20,000 fewer hogs had been brought to market than during the three corresponding months of the preceding year. This deficiency, of course, was supplied by the other kinds of meat at an advanced price. Conceiving the only effect of the bill was to excite public discontent, he should oppose the Speaker's leaving the chair.

Mr Bastard thought that some regulation was necessary. The nature of the evidence required it. To his own knowledge, jobbers had offered a higher price for cattle than the graziers were willing to sell them at, merely to keep up the value of the stock upon their hands.

Mr Tierney reminded the House, that a considerable portion of discontent prevailed in the country, in consequence of the high price of provisions, and cautioned gentlemen against giving birth to fresh clamour by opposing a measure which was, in the opinion of men conversant in the business, calculated to remedy the mischief.

Mr Mainwaring expressed his regret at finding so thin an attendance on so important a subject. He thought it disgraceful to the House.—He had, however, the satisfaction to reflect that the measure had undergone ample investigation in the committee above stairs, and he hoped no gentleman would vote who had not previously informed himself of the business. By a reference to the report of that committee, gentlemen would find that not one half of the cattle destined for market ever reached the metropolis. They were intercepted by jobbers, who kept them back, and fed the market with a sparing hand, always contriving to keep up the appearance of scarcity. The cause of the high price, it was also established, was imputable to jobbers, because there was not an open competition. The fewer hands cattle went through the better, and, in order therefore to increase the supply, it became necessary to decrease the speculation. He agreed with Dr Smith, "that competition would regulate the market better than the law." But in Smithfield there was no such thing as free competition. The supply was in a very few hands indeed; therefore, to widen the market, and not to narrow the competition, would enable the dealers to raise the price upon the public. Convinced by the force of evidence, the opinions of men conversant in the business, and by his own observation, that the bill, if passed into a law, would

break

break monopoly, and reduce the price of provisions, he hoped the House would go into the committee.

Mr Wilberforce conceiving the mischief to have arrived to a higher pitch than could have been foreseen by the most able political œconomist, urged the necessity of applying a remedy.

Mr B. Edwards explained, after which a division took place, when there appeared, for the commitment of the bill 31, against it 11.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the committee; but Mr Mainwairing observing that there was not a House, and not wishing to hazard the House being counted out, proposed to move the chairman to report progress, with this condition, however, that no opposition should be made to the Speaker's leaving the chair.—A conversation of some length, but of no importance, arose on the clauses introduced above stairs, after which the chairman reported progress, and the House adjourned.

NEWS PAPERS.

14. *Mr Hobhouse* rose to state his objections. He began by lamenting the absence of his hon. friend, (Mr Sheridan) who had signified his intention to oppose this part of the bill in every stage. The measure, he declared, appeared to him an invasion of the liberty of the press, and formed one branch only of the system for its total annihilation. In support of this assertion, he adverted to the Treason and Sedition Acts; by one of these, we were not allowed to write, by the other, not allowed to confer; and by the present, we were not to be allowed to read! In a financial point of view, the tax did not strike him as likely to be productive. The estimate had been taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the old scale, without allowing for the decrease, which must be the consequence of the enormous increase of price, without reckoning upon the defalcation in the advertisement regulation. It was to be remarked, that booksellers, auctioneers, venders of patent medicines, &c. would advertise less frequently. The duty on goods sold by auction, and on patent medicines, from a diminution in the sale, would be an additional deficiency to the revenue. Convinced, therefore, that the measure would be unproductive, if not entirely injurious to the revenue, and confessedly inconvenient to the public, he should give it his decided negative.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that the objections of a political nature not being under discussion, he did not conceive himself called upon to answer them. With respect to the clause immediately before the committee, he stated his conviction that no article was a more proper object of taxation than newspapers. The only difficulty that had occurred was on the allowance to publishers and venders. The argument that an increase of capital was necessary, did not, in his view of the subject, merit much attention; for it had been ascertained that the proprietors in London gave no credit. The venders it was who gave credit and required an advance of capital. The question, considering all the circumstances of the case, was, what allowance ought to be given to the publishers and venders, so as not to furnish them with a pretence for raising the price upon the public beyond the additional duty? After much investigation, he said, he was convinced that there was no reason to suppose, that upon any given number of papers that could be sold, there would be a deficiency equal to sixteen per cent. to the publishers and venders, which was the compensation he intended to propose. As to the deficiency to the revenue, it was impossible to give an exact estimate of the eventual produce of any article of taxation; but he could not conceive that the sale could be permanently decreased on an article of such general use as newspapers.

Mr W. Smith begged the committee not to consider newspapers merely as an article of taxation; they were vehicles of political information, and any attack upon them ought to be considered as an attack upon the constitution. It had been, he understood, and if he was wrong, an hon. gentleman opposite could set him right, a practice for administration to pay large sums to papers devoted to their interests, which held out a temptation to others to become the servile instruments of ministers. The greater the embarrassments thrown in the way of fair circulation, he contended, the greater would be the inducements to prostitution. In this statement, he did not mean to charge ministers with doing any thing different from their predecessors, but thought it incumbent on him

him to advert to the circumſtance, as likely to be productive of intereſts of an unconſtitutional nature, and on theſe grounds he ſhould object to the meaſure *in toto*.

Mr Roſe replied, that in the country very extenſive credit was given. In town papers were never ſold by the proprietors on credit. His inquiries authorized him to affirm, that 12 per cent. in addition to the 4 per cent. already allowed, would be an ample compenſation; and that with this allowance the agent for the country papers, who ſold chiefly on credit, had aſſured him that the proprietors would be ſatisfied.

A diviſion being called for, the Houſe divided. For the clauſe 60
Againſt it 10

SCOTCH DISTILLERIES.

16. In a committee of ways and means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the nature of a temporary meaſure for regulating the Scotch diſtilleries, with a view to a future meaſure for equalizing the duties in the Highlands and Lowlands. He propoſed an additional duty of 6l. 10s. per gallon, on the contents of ſtills in the Highlands, and 9l. per gallon on ſtills in an intermediate diſtrict hereafter to be deſcribed.

Mr Macdowal applauded the conduct of the miniſter in increaſing the duties; high prices reſtrained the lower orders of the people in the inordinate uſe of ſpirits, which depraved their morals, and checked productive induſtry. He concluded by propoſing 9l. in the Highland diſtrict, as well as in the middle one.

Sir W. Pulteney ſaw no occaſion for lines of demarkation, and complained of the high duties on malt in Scotland compared with England, which he attributed to the diſproportion of the repreſentation.

The reſolutions were agreed to, and the report ordered to be received on Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 30. The order of the day being read, the Duke of Bedford roſe to move an addreſs to his Majeſty, ſetting forth the diſtreſſes brought upon the country by the preſent unfortunate and calamitous war; the inability of miniſters to carry it on; the loſs of our allies upon the continent; the alarming ſituation and the danger which ſeemed to threaten this country; concluding with praying his Majeſty to diſmiſs his preſent miniſters for ever, as a neceſſary preliminary to the ſalvation of the country; which he introduced by a long ſpeech, wherein he took a review of the commencement and progreſs of the war, and inſiſted, that if it was ever juſt and neceſſary, the Houſe had never been in poſſeſſion of its object; but that miniſters had totally and invariably diſappointed the confidence which had been repoſed in them; and that, in every inſtance, they had demonſtrated their incapacity for negociation. He next adverted to the ſituation of Ireland, and prayed his Majeſty to allay the diſcontents of that country by ſpeedily ordering a radical change of ſyſtem for its governments.

Lord Grenville ſaid, the object of the preſent motion was to drive him and the other miniſters from his Majeſty's preſence. He could not but feel it as a ſevere puniſhment to be driven from the preſence of a maſter, who was ſerved not only with zeal, but with affection. It was not to be ſuppoſed that, under the preſent circumſtances, thoſe who compoſed his Majeſty's councils enjoyed a ſtate of eaſe; but they were zealous for the welfare of the country, and would, he hoped, be able to defeat the attempts both of our foreign and domeſtic enemies. The queſtion which their Lordſhips were to determine upon, was of the moſt important nature; the happineſs of millions depended upon it. For his own part, he ſhould never ſhrink from the conteſt, but would be ready to give his ſervices in whatever ſituation he might be employed. He had the firmeſt reliance upon the juſtice of the Houſe, and he was ſatisfied that if it appeared that miniſters had in no one inſtance abandoned thoſe grounds upon which they had hitherto acted, and which had ſo repeatedly received their Lordſhips' ſanction, that their Lordſhips would not now deſert them.

The addreſs was read from the woolſack; and, on the queſtion being put,

Earl Strange (the Duke of Athol in Scotland) roſe to expreſs his diſapprobation of the motion. He would agree with the Noble Duke, that the criſis called for the united exertions of all parties; but he differed from him as to his propoſed application of theſe, as he alſo differed reſpecting many of his arguments and inferences.

The Duke of Crafton obſerved, that the

more

more he had conſidered the arguments advanced by the Noble Duke in favour of the addreſs, the more he was convinced that they were right and unanſwerable. He was not in the habits of frequently treſpaſſing upon the patience of their Lordſhips; but if they refuſed to concur in the ſalutary propoſition of the Noble Duke, he would no longer trouble them even with his attendance, but retire into the boſom of his family, and prepare his mind and theirs againſt the calamitous events which he conſidered were faſt approaching. In urging theſe ſuggeſtions, he did no more than his duty, and hoped the Houſe would give him full credit with reſpect to his ſincerity.

Lord Romney ſpoke in diſapprobation of the addreſs.

After a few words in explanation from the Duke of Bedford, the Houſe divided. Contents 12, Proxies 2; in all 14; Non-Contents 65, Proxies 26; in all 91.

June 1. *Lord Grenville* brought down a meſſage from his Majeſty relative to the mutiny of the ſeamen, ſimilar to that preſented to the Houſe of Commons, for a copy of which, ſee the proceedings of that Houſe. Lord Grenville then moved, that the meſſage be taken into conſideration to-morrow, and the Houſe to be ſummoned.—Agreed to.

2. *Lord Grenville* moved, That his Majeſty's meſſage be read. He then moved, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to thank him for his moſt gracious communication. Agreed to *nem. con.*

6. The bill for preventing, and for puniſhing perſons ſeducing individuals in the ſea and land ſervice, and the bill for preventing and puniſhing any intercourſe with the mutinous ſeamen, were ſeverally paſſed through all their ſtages. In the committee a few verbal alterations were made.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty-Office, July 29.

Extract of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, to Evan Nepean, Eſq; dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Royal George, at ſea, July 24.

I acquaint you, for their Lordſhips information, that I this day joined the ſhips under the orders of Sir John B. Warren, who has tranſmitted to me the incloſed letters and papers, which are copies of originals he ſent by expreſs to me at Torbay, which did not arrive there till after I had quitted that anchorage.

My Lord, *La Pomone, July* 18.

I beg leave to acquaint your Lordſhip, that in obedience to your command, I continued off Uſhant with his Majeſty's ſquadron under my orders, conſiſting of the following ſhips and veſſels, La Pomone, Artois, Anſon, Sylph, and Dolly cutter, until the 16th inſtant, when hearing the report of many guns to the ſouthward, I ſtood round the weſt end of the Saints, and at day-break in the morning of the 17th, I diſcovered a frigate, with a ſhip, corvette, and brig, having 14 ſail of veſſels under convoy, in Hodierne Bay, eight of which were captured.

I am ſorry to add, that the ſhip, corvette, and brig, eſcaped round the Penmarks, and the frigate, by cutting away her maſts, and being otherwiſe lightened, ran on ſhore: A brig, laden with ordnance and naval ſtores, came to an anchor near her, where it was impoſſible for the Anſon and Sylph to follow. The brig, however, was ſunk, and the frigate (La Calliope, is mentioned in a ſubſequent letter to be totally deſtroyed), much damaged in her hull by the ſhot of the above mentioned ſhip, whoſe officers and men behaved with the greateſt zeal and activity.

I was obliged to burn La Freedom, a large ſhip armed en flute, laden with ſquared timber, as the enemy had run her on ſhore at high water, and the crew, with the wounded, got away in their boats.

I have incloſed to your Lordſhip a liſt of the veſſels captured and deſtroyed on the 17th inſt. with a return of the wounded on board his Majeſty's brig Sylph. I have the honour to be, &c.

John Warren.

[Follows the liſt, amounting to 25 in whole.]

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 1.

The following Diſpatches were received at this Office by Evan Nepean, Eſq;

SIR, *Ville de Paris, off Cadiz, July* 5.

I deſire you will acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the Terpſichore, with the Thunder bomb, having a detachment of artillery on board, and the Urchin gun-boat, from Gibraltar, joined on the 2d inſtant, and the night following Rear-Admiral Nelſon having made his diſpoſitions, the bomb, covered by the gun-boat, launches and barges of the fleet, was placed near the Tower of San Sebaſtian, and fired ſome ſhells into the town, when an attempt was made by the gun-boats and launches of the enemy to carry her. The Rear-Admiral, who is always preſent in the moſt arduous enterprizes, with the aſſiſtance of ſome other barges, boarded and carried two of the enemy's gun-boats, and a large launch of one of their ſhips of war, with the commandant of the flotilla. In this ſhort conflict 18 or 20 Spaniards were killed, the commandant and ſeveral wounded; and 25 men made priſoners; the reſt ſwam aſhore.

This ſpirited action was performed with inconſiderable loſs on our part, as per incloſed. The launch of the Ville de Paris was ſunk by a raking ſhot from the enemy's gun-boats; but by the active intelligent mind of Captain Troubridge, got up yeſterday morning, and repaired on board the Culloden.

Rear-Admiral Nelſon's actions ſpeak for themſelves; any praiſe of mine would fall very ſhort of his merit. I am, &c.

J. JERVIS.

P. S.—The incloſed report from Rear-Admiral Nelſon has juſt reached me.

SIR, *Theſeus, July* 4.

In obedience to your orders, the Thunderer bomb was placed, by the good management of Lieutenant Gourly, her preſent commander, aſſiſted by Mr Jackſon, maſter of the Ville de Paris, who volunteered his able ſervices, within 2500 yards of the walls of Cadiz, and the ſhells were thrown from her with much preciſion, under the direction of Lieutenant Baynes of the royal artillery; but unfortunately it was ſoon found that the large mortar was materially injured from its former ſervices; I therefore judged it proper to order her to return under the protection of the Goliah, Terpſichore, and Fox, who were kept under ſail for that purpoſe, and for whoſe active ſervices I feel much obliged.

The Spaniards having ſent out a great number of mortar gun-boats and armed launches, I directed a vigorous attack to be made on them, which was done with ſuch gallantry, that they were drove and purſued cloſe to the walls of Cadiz, and muſt have ſuffered conſiderable loſs; and I have the pleaſure to inform you, that two mortar-boats and an armed launch remained in our poſſeſſion.

I feel myſelf particularly indebted for the ſucceſsful termination of this conteſt to the gallantry of Captains Freemantle and Miller, the former of whom accompanied me in my barge, and to my coxſwain, John Sykes, who, in defending my perſon, is moſt ſeverely wounded, as was Captain Freemantle, ſlightly, in the attack: And my praiſes are generally due to every officer and man, ſome of whom I ſaw behave in the moſt noble manner, and I regret it is not in my power to particulariſe them. I muſt alſo beg to be permitted to expreſs my admiration of Don Miguel Tyraſon, the commander of the gun-boats, in his barge; he laid my boat along-ſide, and his reſiſtance was ſuch as to honour a brave officer, 18 of the 26 men being killed, and himſelf and all the reſt wounded. Not having a correct liſt of the killed and wounded, I can only ſtate, that I believe 6 are killed, and 220 wounded. I have the honour to be, &c.

HORATIO NELSON.

Copy of another letter from the Earl of St Vincent.

SIR, *July* 10. 1797.

I deſire you will acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that Rear-Admiral Nelſon ordered a ſecond bombardment of Cadiz on the night of the 5th, under the direction of Capt. Bowen, of the Terpſichore, Captain Miller of the Theſeus, and Captain Waller of the Emerald; and appointed Mr Jackſon, Maſter of the Ville de Paris, to place the Thunderer, Terror, and Strombolo; and that the bombardment produced conſiderable effect in the town and among the ſhipping, ten ſail of the line, among them the ſhips carrying the flags of Admirals Mezzaredo and Gravina, having warped out of the range of ſhell with much precipitation the following morning; and it is with great ſatisfaction I inform you, that this important ſervice was effected with very little loſs on our ſide, as per incloſed return of killed and wounded. The Rear-Admiral meditated another operation on the night of

of Saturday the 8th, under his own direction, but the wind blew so strong down the bay, he could not get his bomb vessels up to the point of attack in time.

Mr Hornsey, Master's Mate of the Seahorse, distinguished himself in a very remarkable manner. J. JERVIS.

Parliament Street, Aug. 14.

Dispatches, of which the following are extracts, have been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, from Lieut. Gen. Simcoe.

SIR, *Port au Prince, June* 20.

I do myself the honour of inclosing Brigadier General Churchill's report of the attack made by the enemy on the Grand Anse, and the repulse they met with in that quarter. The Brigadier-General acknowledges, in the strongest manner, the important services which Captain Ricketts, of the Magicienne, with the squadron under his command, effected in the destruction of the vessels of the enemy in Carcasse Bay. I have the honour to be, &c. J. G. SIMCOE.

SIR, *Jeremie, April* 30. 1797.

The republican General Rigaud thinking the moment favourable to make a second attempt on Irois, collected his very best troops, to the amount of 1200 men: On the night of the 20th of April, at twelve o'clock, they attempted to storm the fort, in which was only at the time five-and-twenty of the 17th infantry, with their officers, commanded by Lieut. Talbot of the 82d regiment, and about twenty colonial artillerymen, commanded by Captain Brueil. The attack was one of the most formidable and determined I ever heard of, they returning to the charge three several times with such increased vigour, that many of them were killed in the fort; but, to the immortal honour of its brave defenders, they were repulsed with equal courage and intrepidity, which gave time to Col. Dagrais, with 350 men of Prince Edward's black chasseurs, to gain the fort from the bourg below, from whence, indeed, they were obliged to cut their way. This reinforcement saved the place, for it would have been impossible for the British and cannoneers to have withstood much longer the persevering and reiterated attacks of the most daring and desperate enemy, which never ceased until morning, when they retired (leaving the fort surrounded with their dead) to a higher ground, where they made a stand, in spite of a sortie that was immediately made with some advantage. Here they continued till the 22d inst. when they made an incursion into the interior of our cordon, took and burnt the Bourg Dance Marie, and made an attack upon the fort of L'Islet, from whence they were driven with great loss. In the mean time they were making every disposition for a regular siege of Irois, when, fortunately, the Magicienne frigate attacked their small fleet in the Bay des Carcasses, sunk three of their barges, and took two schooners, all loaded with cannon and military stores for the siege. The loss in their various attacks is generally estimated at 1000 men, it cannot be less than 800; before Irois alone were found upwards of 200 bodies, among which were many whites and mulattoes. Our loss was trifling indeed, consisting only of three privates killed; but I have to lament Lieut. Talbot of the 82d regiment, an officer of the most extraordinary bravery and good conduct, and Lieut. Colville of the black chasseurs, the only persons wounded, and since dead. I have the honour to be, &c. GEO. CHURCHILL, Brig. Gen.

Lieut. Gen. Simcoe.

SIR, *Port au Prince, June* 20.

I do myself the honour of informing you, that, on various considerations of great military importance, I determined to re-possess myself of the post of Mirebalais: In consequence, I collected the forces, and calling Brigadier-General Churchill from the Grand Anse, gave him the command, with directions to execute a plan that Colonel La Pointe, from whom I have experienced the most friendly and active assistance, had ably digested. The Brigadier-General's letter, which I beg permission to inclose, will inform you of the success of this expedition; but I have to regret, that, from some delay of the columns, they did not move with that exactitude and concert I had hoped, by which circumstance a considerable object of the expedition failed of success. As the troops were on their march to their destined cantonments in the Arcahaye Mountains to protect St Marc's from an attack preparing against it at Gonaives, I received information of that town's being besieged. The greater part of the army assembled under the command of General Churchill, by forced marches, proceeded to its assistance. The enemy, having attacked and carried some of the out-posts of St Marc, began the siege of that important

place, but were fortunately driven from before it with very conſiderable loſs. In the ſucceſsful defence of St Marc, the undaunted and active courage, and the military conduct of the Marquis de Cocherell, have merited my fulleſt approbation. I have the honour to be, &c.

J. G. SIMCOE.

[Follows Brig. Gen. Churchill's Letter, in which nothing very remarkable occurs.]

Captures.

Four ſmall French privateers, belonging to Gaudaloupe, by the Tamer and Zephyr, on the Leeward iſland ſtation.

La Surpriſe, French luggar, of 8 guns and 48 men, by the Kangaroo.

L'Acteon, French cutter, of 6 guns and 30 men, by the Hymadryad.

La Hardi, French luggar, of 4 guns and 30 men, and 2 brigs retaken, by the Telemachus armed cutter.

Le Courier de Mer, of 12 guns and 20 men, by the Trial.

L'Incroyable, of 2 guns and 21 men, by the Hind revenue cutter.

A ſmall French privateer, of 6 guns and 22 men, by the King George cutter.

A ſmall French privateer, of 1 gun and 6 ſwivels, and 40 men, by the Mary revenue cutter.

Le Duguai Troin, of 22 guns and 127 men, by the Doris.

A French privateer of 14 guns and 87 men, by the Eſpiegle.

Revenge luggar, of 10 guns and 34 men, by the Reſolution cutter.

Flibuſter brig, of 12 guns and 104 men, by the Maidſtone.

Le Batave, of 12 guns and 54 men, by the Roebuck.

(*End of the Gazettes.*)

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

ITALY.

July 25. A revolutionary ſpirit has diſcovered itſelf in ſeveral ſtates. Turin has been, for the laſt ten days, in a fermentation, which continually grows more ſerious. The dearneſs of proviſions and ſcarcity of bread are the principal cauſes of this. A dealer in bread has been murdered. The gates of the city are ſhut; and the court dares not go out, being very narrowly watched.

The negotiations for peace in Italy meet with great difficulties in their further progreſs. The French require that Mantua ſhall be united with the Ciſalpine Republic, though it was ſtipulated in the preliminaries that that city ſhould be reſtored to Auſtria. On the part of the French, it is ſaid, on the other hand, that the Emperor having given his conſent to the eſtabliſhment of a new Republic in Italy, its very exiſtence depended on having Mantua for a frontier fortreſs; the Emperor, therefore, muſt tacitly accede to the ceſſion of Mantua, for which he receives a ſufficient indemnification in Iſtria and Dalmatia.

GERMANY.

Though the French papers have repeatedly announced the ſigning of the treaty with France, that event is ſtill ſeemingly at a diſtance. Every exertion is ſtill making to augment and ſtrengthen the army, by way of precaution; and, on account of the ſtrong garriſons the new poſſeſſions in Italy will require, ſeveral corps have received orders to march: but the corps of engineers which was to have gone to Italy, have been countermanded ſince the arrival of a French courier. The Imperial Court ſeems to act in perfect concert with the Britiſh Cabinet, reſpecting the diplomatic operations.

FRANCE.

No ſatisfactory accounts have reached us regarding the real ſtate of the interior. It would appear, from the ſtatements of the miniſter at war, that the troops which gave ſo much alarm on their march towards Paris, were really intended for the coaſt, to put in execution the long projected maritime expedition. On the 12th Auguſt, the following meſſage was ſent to the Council of Five Hundred:

"Citizens Repreſentatives,

"The Executive Directory has juſt ratified and ſigned a treaty of peace, concluded yeſterday, the 23d of the preſent month Thermidor, (Aug. 10.) with Portugal, negotiated, in the name of the French republic, by Citizen Charles Delacroix, miniſter plenipotentiary, inveſted with powers for this purpoſe by an *arrete* of the 30th of Meſſidor laſt; and in the name of her moſt faithful Majeſty the Queen of Portugal, by M. Daranjo, inveſted alſo with full powers, ſigned at the palace of Queluz, the 10th of June 1797. (O. S.) The Directory, Citizens, in execution of the 333d article of the conſtitution, lays before you this treaty, and invites you to take it into conſideration.

"You will find, hereto annexed, an authentic copy of the reſpective powers

to

to Citizen C. Delacroix on the one part, and to M. Daranjo on the other part.

(Signed) CARNOT, Preſident.
LEGARDE, Sec. Gen."

This treaty, it is ſaid, obliges Portugal not to admit into the port of Liſbon but ſix, and in its ſmaller ports but three, armed veſſels, in time of war, of each of the belligerent powers. No other particulars have as yet tranſpired. The negotiations at Liſle ſeem to be at a ſtand.

AMERICA.

Mr Blount, a ſenator of the United States, has been accuſed of treaſonable correſpondence, and of endeavouring to excite a war between the Cherokee Indians and the Spaniards.

July 3. The following important meſſage was ſent to Congreſs.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The whole of the intelligence which has for ſome time been received from abroad, the correſpondence between this Government and the Miniſters of the Belligerent Powers reſiding here, and the advices from the officers of the United States, Civil and Military, upon the frontiers, all conſpire to ſhew, in a very ſtrong light, the critical ſituation of our country. That Congreſs might be enabled to form a more perfect judgment of it, and of the meaſures neceſſary to be taken, I have directed the proper officers to prepare ſuch collections of extracts from the public correſpondence as might afford the cleareſt information. The reports made to me from the Secretary of State, and the Secretary at War; with a collection of documents from each of them, are now communicated to both Houſes of Congreſs. I have deſired that the meſſage, reports, and documents, may be conſidered as confidential, merely that the members of both Houſes of Congreſs may be apprized of their contents before they ſhould be made public. As ſoon as the Houſes ſhall have heard them, I ſhall ſubmit to their diſcretion the publication of the whole, or any ſuch parts of them as they ſhall judge neceſſary or expedient for the public good. JOHN ADAMS.

United States, 3d July 1797.

LONDON.

July 28. In conſequence of ſome repairs making in the Worceſter cathedral, the venerable ſhrine of king John was opened a few days ago, and the remains of that monarch expoſed to public inſpection. The robes in which the body was interred are entire, but ſo much faded that the colour is not diſcernible. On one ſide lay a ſword; the bones of his left arm lying on his breaſt; his teeth quite perfect; and his feet erect. The ſkeleton meaſures five feet five inches, being his ſtature when living. King John died on the 19th of October 1215; his remains thus ſingularly perfect, have conſequently lain in their preſent poſition nearly 582 years.

Auguſt 1. Yeſterday, in conſequence of an advertiſement, a meeting of ſome perſons, calling themſelves the London Correſponding Society, was held in a field near St Pancras. Three tribunes, or ſcaffolds, were erected in different places. The firſt was occupied by T. Stuckey, taylor, the preſident, Mr Ferguſon, a barriſter, and two others; the ſecond by a Mr Galloway; the third by Richard Hodgſon, hatter, in Weſtminſter. Before the firſt tribune Sir Wm Addington appeared on horſeback, with a number of conſtables. At two o'clock, the preſident, who was in this tribune, read the advertiſement by which the meeting was convened, a petition and remonſtrance to the King, &c. In the mean time, word was brought that at one of the tribunes, in another part of the field, the proclamation commanding them to diſperſe had been read. Upon this Mr Ferguſon exhorted them to ſeparate quietly, and go to their reſpective homes, adding, that it would be ſeen hereafter, "whether the Bow-ſtreet magiſtrates were to be the interpreters of the laws of England." Sir William Addington immediately ordered him to be taken into cuſtody. Some others were likewiſe apprehended. The ſame evening they were brought to Bow-ſtreet, where evidence was called to prove the charge, which being done, the bench ordered them to find bail to anſwer the complaint at the next ſeſſions, themſelves in 100l. and two ſureties in 50l. each.—This being given, they were of courſe diſcharged.

2. A Privy-council was held at Dublin, on the 28th of July, at four o'clock in the evening. The Lord-Lieutenant and Council iſſued a proclamation, offering a reward of 200l. for the apprehenſion of Sir Henry Browne Hayes, Knt. for forcibly, violently, and feloniouſly ſeizing the perſon of Miſs Sarah Pike, with intent to compel her to marry him; 50l. is alſo offered for th

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apprehenſion of each of the perſons aiding and aſſiſting in the act.

4. On Wedneſday two Greenwich ſtage coach drivers were charged with obſtructing the paſſage of the Princeſs of Wales' carriage, and violently aſſaulting her ſervants. Francis Goſden, ſervant to her Royal Highneſs, ſtated, that about 12 o'clock, juſt as her Royal Highneſs in her coach and four had got near the New Croſs turnpike, they ſaw two Greenwich ſtages meeting them with their horſes in full gallop, and the witneſs obſerving them to be on the wrong ſide of the road, ſaw her Royal Highneſs' hobby groom, who was riding before her carriage, make a ſign for them to take the other ſide of the road, but which they did not, nor did they ſlacken their pace, and the leading horſe of the priſoner, Rawlinſon, ran againſt one of the leading horſes of the Princeſs' carriage.—George Milward, the hobby groom, confirmed the above, and ſaid, that the horſe he was riding got entangled with the fore horſe of one of the priſoners, in conſequence of which he plunged very much, and at length threw him on ſome ſharp pailing, on which he pitched, but falling on his watch, the only injury he received was a bruiſe on the right ſide of his groin, he falling from the pailing into a garden, where the ground was very ſoft; his horſe received conſiderable injury. The leading poſtillion of her Royal Highneſs had his leg very much bruiſed by a wheel of one of the ſtages. They were ordered to find bail in 100l. for each, and two ſureties in 50l. each.

9. Sir E. Pellew's ſquadron (to which the Anſon belongs) were chaſed yeſterday off Breſt, by a French ſquadron, conſiſting of two ſhips of the line, and eight frigates and corvettes, who were very near retaking the Fair American; on which Sir Edward made the ſignal for the ſquadron to diſperſe, and make the beſt of their way into port.—By the above veſſel, intelligence is received of the loſs of the Artois frigate, of 38 guns, commanded by Sir Edward Nagle, near Iſle de Rhe, on Monday the 7th inſtant, by ſtriking on a rock at high water, while looking into Rochelle. Happily all the officers and crew were ſaved by the Britiſh ſquadron. They are arrived in the Anſon.

15. A daring mutiny on board the St George man of war, of 96 guns, Capt. Peard, one of Lord St Vincent's fleet, was lately quelled by the ſpirit and activity of her comander and his firſt lieutenant. Three men, who had been ſentenced to ſuffer death for mutinous behaviour in ſome other ſhip, were ſent on board the St George to be executed. The crew, on the arrival of the priſoners, drew up a remonſtrance in their favour, and begged of Capt. Peard to intercede in their behalf with the Admiral of the fleet. The Captain replied, that he ſhould lay their prayer before Lord St Vincent. The Noble Earl's anſwer was, that he conſidered the ſentence of the mutineers as founded upon ſolid juſtice and imperious neceſſity, and conſequently he could not think of retracting the ſanction which he had given to the judgment of the Court-Martial, by whom they had been convicted. Upon this determination being made known to the people of the St George, the ſtrongeſt ſymptoms of diſſatisfaction were manifeſted by them. Obſerving their conduct, the Captain took the precaution of watching their proceedings with the utmoſt ſtrictneſs; and very ſoon diſcovered, by means of an honeſt tar, that they had entered into a reſolution of ſeizing the ſhip, depoſing the officers, and liberating their condemned companions. The evening previous to the day appointed for carrying into effect the ſentence of the Court-Martial was the time fixed upon to put their plan in force. Capt. Peard ſeeing the crew aſſemble in the waſte, immediately approached, and addreſſed them to the following effect:—"I am perfectly aware of your intentions, and ſhall oppoſe them at the riſk of my life. You have determined to reſiſt the authority of your officers; I am reſolved to do my duty, and to enforce a ſtrict obedience to my orders. I am ſenſible that you are, for the moſt part, the victims of deluſion; I know the ringleaders, and do not heſitate to avow my intentions of bringing them to juſtice. I command you to diſperſe, and to return to your duty." Finding this addreſs did not produce the deſired effect, the Captain inſtantly ruſhed in amid the crowd, accompanied only by his firſt lieutenant, bravely ſeized two of the people, whom he knew to be the promoters of the conſpiracy, dragged them out by main force, and put them in irons, without experiencing the ſlighteſt reſiſtance from the crew; and ſuch was the gallant ſpirit and determined courage diſplayed by him on the occaſion, that order was immediately reſtored, by the remain-

mainder of the men retiring to their reſpective ſtations. The following judicious order was given out by the Admiral, on the Saturday night previous to the execution: *General order.*—"Every ſhip in the fleet is to ſend two boats with an officer in each, and two marines or ſoldiers properly armed in each boat on board his Majeſty's ſhip the St George, at half paſt ſeven to-morrow morning, to attend a puniſhment. The ſentence is to be carried into execution by the crew of the St George alone, and no part of the boats' crews of other ſhips, as is uſual on ſimilar occaſions, are to aſſiſt in this painful ſervice; in order to mark the high ſenſe the commander in chief entertains of the loyalty, fidelity, and ſubordination of the reſt of the fleet, which he will not fail to make known to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and requeſt their Lordſhips to lay it before the King. This memorandum is to be read to the ſhips' companies." The firſt Lieutenant has ſince been promoted to the rank of maſter and commander, as a juſt tribute to his acknowledged merit.

EDINBURGH.

July 5. A General Court-Martial met at Ayr, on the trial of Capt Chas. Gordon, of the North Fencible Highlanders, upon certain charges exhibited againſt him by Lieut.-Col. Woodford, of the ſame regiment. The priſoner pleaded *Not guilty*. The origin of this Court-Martial aroſe from an unfortunate connexion formed between the Colonel and Mrs Gordon, in conſequence of which the Captain thought himſelf juſtified in attacking the Colonel, though his ſuperior officer, on the ſtreet of Ayr, in the neighbourhood of which the regiment was encamped, and from which the Captain had leave of abſence. The evidence eſtabliſhed the fact, that the parties were face to face when the ſcuffle commenced. The following is the ſentence:—"The Court, upon full conſideration of the evidence, and of the whole matters before them, are of opinion that the priſoner is guilty upon each of the charges exhibited againſt him, in breach of the articles of war, on which the ſaid charges are laid, and that he is liable to puniſhment accordingly; on which account they judge him to be caſhiered—but in conſideration of the aggravated circumſtances attendant upon the caſe, from an unfortunate family diſpute, the Court humbly requeſt Lord Adam Gordon to recommended to his Majeſty, that the puniſhment may be ſo far mitigated, that the priſoner, Captain Gordon, ſhall only be obliged to give in his reſignation to Lieut.-Col. Woodford, for him to forward to his Colonel the Duke of Gordon.

Official Notice to Lord Adam Gordon, of the King's pleaſure relative to the ſentence.

I am commanded to acquaint your Lordſhip, that his Majeſty, from the peculiar circumſtances of the caſe, in which his Majeſty ſees much to lament and much to blame, has not thought it fit to ratify the ſentence of the Court-Martial in its full extent, with reference to each of the articles of war ſpecified in the ſeveral articles of the charge? but conſidering it to be inconſiſtent with the harmony of the corps, and, in point of example, with the neceſſary ſupport of diſcipline, that Captain Gordon ſhould not retain his commiſſion in the regiment of North Fencible Highlanders, his Majeſty is pleaſed to direct that it be ſignified to him, that his Majeſty has not any further occaſion for his ſervice as a Captain in the ſaid regiment; which your Lordſhip will cauſe to be intimated to him, —at the ſame time that he is releaſed from his arreſt.

On the 26th July the 50th anniverſary of the marriage of the Earl and Counteſs of Leven was celebrated at Melvile houſe.

Auguſt 5. An additional duty of ten ſhillings took place on Wedneſday on all deeds; indentures where the apprentice fee does not exceed 10l. and leaſes not exceeding twenty-one years, nor above 10l. of rent, are excepted.

On the night of Monday the 7th a gentleman went to the Caſtle to inquire for an officer his friend. The gate being ſhut, the gentleman ſat down on the parapet above the foſſe or dry ditch, into which he fell; but, ſtrange to tell, received no injury. After calling out for three hours, under the rain, a ſentinel of the Breadalbanes at length heard him, and let down a rope, by which he was hauled up to one of the batteries.

On Wedneſday the 9th inſt. as Mrs Ironſide, widow of the late Rev. Mr Ironſide, of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham, accompanied by her ſon-in-law, John Grant, Eſq; of Rothiemurchus, in the county of Inverneſs, was travelling in a phaeton towards the latter place, the bits of the bridles were taken out of the horſes mouths to give

them ſome water, when they took fright, the carriage was overturned, and Mrs Ironſide killed on the ſpot. Mr Grant was conſiderably bruiſed, but is in a fair way of recovery. Mrs Grant, with her infant child and maid, were in another carriage, ſpectators of this unfortunate event.

11. At the examination of the High School this day, the gold medal given to the School by Colonel Murray, was gained by Maſter Alexander Aikman from Jamaica.

12. About one o'clock this morning, two men came to the houſe of Mr Miller, farmer, near Kirkliſton Bridge, about eight miles from this city, and knocked at the door. The maid being wakened by the noiſe, alarmed her maſter, who came to the door, and aſked what they wanted. They puſhed at the door, which Mr Miller opened. One of the men then preſented a piſtol to him, and demanded his money. Mr Miller told them that they ſhould have it, and immediately carried them to his deſk, and gave them a five pound note and a twenty ſhillings one. The robbers, after drinking ſome whiſky, made off with their booty; they were followed at a diſtance by Mr Miller and one of his men ſervants on horſeback, till they came within the toll-bar at Whitehouſe, where the alarm was given, and they were both ſeized. They were examined by the Sheriff, and the notes being found in their poſſeſſion, were fully committed for trial. One of them is a day-labourer, and was formerly employed by Mr Miller as a reaper; the other is a Creole, and is a ſlater, or ſlater's labourer.

The Proſerpine frigate, Capt. Lake, has brought up to Leith Roads a Dutch lugger privateer, of 10 guns, together with two prizes ſhe had taken.

14. The ſitting Magiſtrate at Glaſgow fined three gentlemen and two barbers, in five guineas, for ſtealing cats from ſeveral of the inhabitants, and worrying them to death with dogs in a ſaw-pit.

A ſignal poſt has been erected on Arthur's Seat, with flag-ſtaff, guns, &c. and accommodation for the ſentinels. It communicates with others on the heights to the eaſtward.

Riots on the Militia Act.

The following are the outlines of the information received from different parts of the country, regarding the oppoſition made to the endeavours to carry into effect the late Militia Act, by thoſe entruſted with that duty. It is to be regreted that proper attention had not been paid to the promulgation of this Act, as it is evident the tumults and oppoſition have been made by perſons who were ignorant of its nature and object. The want of a militia for Scotland, as the moſt conſtitutional and efficient mode of defence, has long been regretted by every real friend to the country; and the act lately paſſed, though on a limited ſcale, was conſidered as the beginning of a ſyſtem which would prove highly beneficial to the future intereſts and ſafety of the nation. The number required by the act, for all Scotland, is only 6000 men, which is little more than ſix to each pariſh, and though it requires all the names of perſons of a particular age, in moſt caſes not one in fifty in this liſt will be choſen. The ſelection of perſons is confined to no rank; the richeſt man in the country being equally liable with the pooreſt peaſant; and it is moreover reſtricted to a period of life when military exerciſes cannot prove fatiguing. In no caſe whatever can the militia force be ſent out of Scotland, as mentioned page 501. where the outlines of this act are given.

17. The firſt ſerious tumult we have heard of took place in the village of Eccles, on Thurſday laſt, the day appointed by the Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Berwick for holding their firſt meeting in terms of the act. It appears that many of the lower claſſes of the community in that pariſh and neighbourhood, had determined to reſiſt every ſtep taken for the purpoſe of carrying it into execution. In conſequence of this determination, a conſiderable number of perſons aſſembled at an early hour on Thurſday morning, and went to the houſes of moſt of the farmers in the vicinity of Eccles, inſiſting that their ſervants ſhould inſtantly join them. By theſe means, their numbers amounted to betwixt ſix and ſeven hundred, women as well as men, the men armed with ſticks, and the women having their aprons filled with ſtones. About twelve o'clock, the Lieutenants met in Eccles church, and immediately afterwards this body of people followed them. The buſineſs of the meeting was ſcarcely entered upon, before it was interrupted by loud vociferations on every ſide of "No Militia! No Militia!" A paper was then produced, the purport of which, as far

far as we can learn, was "to bind thoſe who ſhould ſubſcribe it to do every thing in their power to delay the execution of the militia act, and to uſe all their influence to get it repealed." This paper was preſented to the gentlemen aſſembled, and they were, by the moſt alarming threats of perſonal violence in caſe of their refuſal, reluctantly compelled to ſign it. Their object being thus attained, the crowd departed, but not until ſome of the gentlemen had been treated with much cruelty and harſhneſs. In the courſe of the afternoon, the miſguided multitude forced into the houſes of many gentlemen in the vicinity of Eccles, and obtained their ſignatures to the above mentioned paper by the ſame hoſtile and compulſory means. In conſequence of an expreſs, which was inſtantly ſent to Edinburgh, a numerous detachment of the Cinque-Port light dragoons arrived in Berwickſhire on Saturday laſt, which are ſtationed in Dunſe, Greenlaw, Coldſtream, and Lauder.

19. On the night between Wedneſday and Thurſday laſt, a fire broke out in the barn-yard of Mr Buchan of Kelloe, which conſumed a large ſtack of hay, and two ſmall ſtacks of oats. It is ſtrongly ſuſpected that this fire was wilfully occaſioned; and on Monday morning, two ſtacks of oats, and one of ſtraw, were conſumed in the barn-yard of Mr Patrick Jaffrey, tenant in Haſſendean, which we fear muſt be aſcribed to the ſame cauſe. Some wheat ſtacks were alſo on fire, but they were happily got under.

21. At Selkirk, on Monday and Tueſday laſt, being the fair days, a great multitude were collected, and appeared rather riotouſly diſpoſed. Some gentlemen were inſulted, but we hear of no material outrage in thoſe parts. In Stirlingſhire the miſguided people aſſembled in great numbers, threatening to burn the houſes of ſeveral gentlemen. To theſe illegal proceedings, the moſt prompt and deciſive meaſures have been adopted by Government.

Advertiſements by authority of the Lord Lieutenants, &c. explanatory of the act, have very properly appeared in all our newſpapers, and bills of a ſimilar tendency have been poſted up in different places, that all may be made acquainted with the nature and objects of the act.

DURING the month of Auguſt we have not had three days ſucceeding each other without rain. On the 18th the ſtorm and rain was exceſſive from the South Eaſt. By theſe the corn has in many places been broke down, and much injured. The harveſt is but juſt beginning in the earlieſt counties. The wet weather has improved the graſs crop much, ſo that markets are fallen. Beſt beef and mutton, 5d and 5½d; veal 6d; potatoes 6d. per peck; herrings juſt appearing.

The Engliſh report for July ſtates, that the warm weather at the cloſe of the month brought the corn ſo forward, that the harveſt has pretty generally commenced by the cutting of wheat as well as oats in the ſouthern and eaſtern diſtricts. The promiſe of crops varies exceedingly in different counties. On the average, the preſent crops of wheat will probably fall much ſhort of the copious produce of laſt year. Oats are univerſally a crop, and in the fens a larger one than ever was remembered; the barleys are likewiſe great, and ripening early, will probably give good malting ſamples. Beans, though abundant in ſtraw, have not in the ſtrong ſoils podded well; and peas and tares have been much injured in the eaſtern counties by the maggot and pulſe-louſe. The rape ſeed, already threſhed out, riſes to a fair average crop. Hay has proved a great crop, and been well got up, except that ſo early mown round London. The hop plantations through the kingdom exhibit very different aſpects: In Weſt Kent they are foul; Farnham and Eſſex are promiſing, while the Suſſex and Worceſterſhire planters reckon only on half a crop.—The wool trade has had a ſtart, 15d. a lb. being now freely given for the Norfolk and Down fleeces. Smithfield has been well ſupplied of late with beef and veal at reduced prices, but good mutton is ſtill ſcarce and dear. Lean cattle and ſtore ſheep continue to be rated at extravagant prices.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

George Birrell, Eſq; late of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Helen Pairman, daughter of the Rev. Mr Pairman, Elie.

At Aberdeen, George Strachan Keith, Eſq; late of Auquhortk, to Miſs Euphemia Forbes, daughter of the deceaſed Dr James Forbes, phyſician in Aberdeen.

At London, John Quincy Adams, Eſq; ſon

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of John Adams, Prefident of the United States, to Miſs Louiſa Johnſon, daughter of Joſhua Johnſon, Eſq; of Great Tower-hill.

At Dublin, Lord Trimleſtown, to Miſs Alicia Euſtace, daughter of Major General Euſtace.

At Dublin, Robert St George, Eſq; to Miſs Pringle, daughter of General Pringle.

At Bath, Major Lee, to Miſs Frances Hamilton, daughter of Lady Hamilton.

July 27. At Whitehaven, Dr James Hamilton, jun. Phyſician in Edinburgh, to Miſs Harriman, daughter of Joſeph Harriman, Eſq; of Whitehaven.

Aug. 9. James Lauder, Eſq; of Whitſlaid, to Miſs E. H. Turner, daughter of John Turner, Eſq; of Turnerhall.

11. At London, Lieut. Alex. Francis Baillie, of the royal navy, to Miſs Ann Maxey, of the City Road.

15. The Rev. Robert Knox, Miniſter of Larbert and Dunipace, to Miſs Janet Ure.

17. At Rainham Hall, the Marquis of Caermarthen, eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Leeds, to Lady Charlotte Townſhend, only daughter to the Marquis of Townſhend.

— Archibald Collingwood Dickſon, Eſq; Captain in the royal navy, to Miſs Harriet Bourmaſter, daughter of Rear-Admiral Bourmaſter.

22. The Rev. David Watſon, of Linlithgow, to Miſs Margaret Henderſon.

24. Mr Benjamin Mathie, writer in Glaſgow, to Miſs Chriſtina Cadell of Bankfoot.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 1. Lady Suttie, a ſon.

— Mrs Cay, George Street, a daughter.

9. Mrs Campbell of Sadale, a ſon.

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Dr Gregory, a ſon.

13. At Ham Common, the Lady of Wm Douglas, Eſq; a ſon.

21. The Lady of Sir John Sinclair, Bart. a ſon.

— Mrs Maitland of Rankeillor, a daughter.

Mrs Edwards, wife of Colonel Noel Edwards, M. P. a ſon, being her fifteenth child.

DEATHS.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieutenant Alex. Simſon, of his Majeſty's ſhip Crefcent.

At Grenada, Mr George Roſs ſurgeon of the 27th regt. of foot, ſon of Dr James Roſs, phyſician in Montroſe.

At St Lucia, Mrs Grace Campbell, ſpouſe of Capt. Tuffie, of the 44th regt.

At New Providence, John Forbes, Eſq; late Governor of the Bahama iſlands.

At Florence, the Right Hon. Lord Dare, ſon of the Earl of Selkirk.

At St Lucia, Lieut. Wm Weddell, of the 44th regt.

At Antigua, Dr John Robertſon.

At Briſtol Hot Wells, Mrs Smollet Ronet.

At London, the Counteſs of Scarborough.

At Southampton, Lady Viſcounteſs Mountſtuart, widow of the late Lord Mountſtuart, and only daughter of the Earl of Dumfries.

At Shanbally, in the county of Tipperary, the Right Hon. Lord Lifford.

At Dublin, Mrs Gunning, aged 98, aunt to the late Ducheſs of Hamilton and Argyle.

At Inſtow, in Devonſhire, Dr Silthorpe, in the 85th year of his age.

July 17. At Greenock, Mrs Elizabeth Campbell, ſpouſe to Lieutenant Colin Campbell of Aſkomill.

18. At Glaſgow, Mr A. Nimmo, ſurgeon.

19. At Gorton, Mrs Preſton of Gorton, in the 84th year of her age.

— At Exmouth, John Greenlaw, merchant in Glaſgow.

21. At Leith, John Armſtrong, A. M. aged 26, author of "Juvenile Poems," and ſeveral other literary productions.

— Peter Thelluſſon, Eſq. of Broadſworth in the county of York. He has left a very large fortune, ſuppoſed 400,000l. Sterling.

PREFERMENTS.

The Earl of Morton, to be Knight of the Thiſtle.

Chriſtopher Robert Pemberton, M. D. to be Phyſician Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales.

Dr John Turton, to be Phyſician in Ordinary to his Majeſty and the Prince of Wales.

Wm Dunbar, Eſq; to be Inſpector General of Stamps in Scotland.

John Buchan, Eſq; W. S. to be Solicitor of Exchequer.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

July 2. John Lawſon, jun. merchant in Dumfries.

11. Capt. John Chryſtie of Maryſtown.

— George Roſs of Balſarroch, wine-merchant in London.

13. James Slight, ſoapmaker at Leyton.

20. Wm M'Rorie, haberdaſher in Edinburgh.

24. Robert Kenmore, merchant in Kilmarnock.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Aug. 28.

Wheat, 26s. 9d. Barley, 18s. Oats, 14s. 6d. Peaſe, 14s. Beans 14s.

Edinburgh, Aug. 29. Oat-meal, 11d. Bear-meal, 8d. Peaſe-meal, 7½d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Aug. 12.	Aug. 25.
Bank Stock 130¼	129½ 130
3½per cent. red. 52⅜ 52	52⅞ ½
3 per cent. conſ. 52⅛ 51¾	51⅛ 51¼
4 per cent. 64¼	64½
India Stock ——	——
India Bonds ——	——
Subſcription Loan 11¼	——

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EDINBURGH:

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By T. KAY, Strand, London.

Natural Hiſtory.

A TABLE of the duration of Life in certain animals:

	Years
The Cricket	10
The Spider (ſometimes more than)	1
The Scorpion, generally (and ſometimes more than)	1
The River Cray fiſh	20
The Carp	100 to 150
The Pike (ſometimes more than)	40
The Crocodile	100
The Tortoiſe	100
The Hen	10
The Peacock	24
The Nightingale and Lark	16 to 18
The Canary, if it does not couple	24
——— if it breeds annually	10
The Sparrow hawk	40
The Gooſe	50
The Swan	100
The Eagle	100
The Rabbit, from	8 to 9
The Goat	10
The Sheep	10
The Hog	20
The Cat	18
The Squirrel	7
The Hare, from	7 to 8
The Dog, from	23 to 28
The Wolf	20
The Bear	20
The Fox	15
The Lion	60
The Cow (ſometimes more than)	20
The Bull	30
The Ox, employed in agriculture	19
The Deer	20
The Horſe, from	25 to 30
The Aſs, from	25 to 50
The Camel, from	50 to 60
The Elephant, from	150 to 200

Compendium of Political Arithmetic.

Suppoſing the earth peopled with 100,000,000 inhabitants, and allowing 33 years for a generation, it has been computed, that the deaths of each year amount to 30,000,000

Of each day, to - 82,135

Of each hour, to - - 3,442 $\frac{7}{24}$

But as the number of deaths is to the number of births, as 10 to 12, there are born, every year, 36,000,000

Every day - - - 98,569

Every hour - - - 4,107 $\frac{1}{24}$

If mankind had not been doomed to die, there would have been, at preſent, about 173,000 billions of mortals on the earth; and in this caſe, there would ſtill have been 9110 ſquare feet of earth remaining for each man.

Reckoning only three generations during a century, and ſuppoſing at the ſame time, that the world has only exiſted 5700 years, there have been only 171 generations from the creation to our own time, 124 ſince the deluge, and 53 ſince the Chriſtian æra; now, as no family in Europe can trace its origin to the time of Charlemagne, it follows, that the moſt ancient houſes cannot reckon more than 30 generations, and very few if any can go ſo far back; but ſuppoſing it to be the caſe, what is this, but 1000 years illuſtration, againſt 4,800 years of obſcurity?

On an equal ſpace where there exiſts,

In Iceland	- -	1 Man,
There is in Norway	- -	3
Sweden	- -	14
Turkey	- -	36
Poland	- -	52
Spain	- -	63
Ireland	- -	99
Switzerland		114
Great Britain		119
Germany	-	127
England	-	152
France	-	158
Italy	-	162
Naples	- -	192
Venice	-	196
Holland	-	224
And in Malta	-	1,103

Out of every thouſand men 28 die off annually.

The number of inhabitants of a city or country, is renewed nearly every thirty years.

(*To be continued.*)

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER 1797.

MEMOIRS OF THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE.

A LITTLE town in the county of Cork in Ireland had the honour of giving this great character to the world on the firſt day of January, in the year 1730. His father married into the family of the Nagles in that country; a family of very ancient deſcent and reſpectable conſideration; he followed the profeſſion of an attorney, and with his profeſſion enjoyed a little eſtate from about one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds a-year.

Edmund was his ſecond ſon, who, at a very early age, was ſent to Balytore ſchool; a ſeminary in the North of Ireland of very great repute, and well known for furniſhing the bar and the pulpit of Ireland with many reſpectable and eminent characters. This ſchool has been kept by Quakers for near a century; and the ſon of the man to whom Mr Burke was a pupil has been for theſe many years paſt the head-maſter. It has been creditable to both parties (viz. the preſent preceptor and the quondam pupil of his father), that the ſtricteſt friendſhip has always ſubſiſted between them; not only by a conſtant correſpondence, but by occaſional viſits; in which the reiteration of boyiſh adventures, compared with the chain of ſucceſſive events, muſt have formed ſuch converſations as moſt feel to a degree, though none but minds of a refined and congenial temper can enjoy the true reliſh.

At this ſchool young Burke ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by an ardent attachment to ſtudy, a prompt command of words, and a good taſte. His memory too unfolded itſelf very early, and he ſoon became diſtinguiſhed as (what was *capper* of verſes in the ſchool); but as this phraſe is not ſo generally known in England as in Ireland, it may be neceſſary to explain it:—What is called *capping of verſes* is repeating any one line out of the Claſſics, and following it up by another, beginning with the *ſame letter* at which the former line ended; for inſtance,

Æquam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem, non ſecus in bonis.

This was carried on, in the way of literary conteſt, between two boys, which begat an emulation for reading above the ordinary line of duty, and at the ſame time called out and ſtrengthened the powers of memory. Burke not only took the lead in this, but in all general exerciſes: he was conſidered as the firſt Greek and Latin ſcholar; to theſe he added the ſtudy of poetry and *belles lettres*; and, before he left the ſchool, produced a play in three acts, founded on ſome incidents in the early part of the Hiſtory of England.

Concerning this play we have made many inquiries to little purpoſe; the probability is, that a work of this kind, after it was read amongſt his ſchool-fellows, or perhaps acted, loſt its novelty and was forgotten; or perhaps the author, as he grew up to be a man, and "forward to put off his boyiſh days," voluntarily deſtroyed it. All that we know of it, to any degree of certainty, is, that *Alfred* formed the principal character; and we have been told, on the credit of a co-temporary ſchool-boy, that this part breathed a ſpirit of freedom and ſublimity that was wonder-

ful, conſidering the age of the author.

The report, however, which one ſchool-fellow makes of another, influenced by the ſubſequent reputation of ſuch a man as Burke, cannot be much depended on. If we did not know the early productions of Dryden, judging of them by the merits of his maturer day, what ſhould not we imagine we had loſt? but, knowing what they are, how trifling they appear by compariſon! The early works of ingenious men, however, are far from being incurious: Dryden's Poem to the Memory of Henry Lord Haſtings, with all its falſe metaphors, groſs images, and hobbling rhymes, ſhews an excurſive fancy, and ſome latent traits of genius burſting to come forward; but above all, it ſhows what the powers of application and experience in the aid of genius will do when the ſame author, even in his old age, could produce ſuch a ſublime poem as the Ode on St Cecilia's Day.

Before Edmund left Balytore ſchool, his elder brother died, which determined his father to change his plan of deſignation in regard to his family: and here it is curious to reflect how a ſingle incident opens a way to great and conſiderable events: had the elder ſon lived, he would have been educated to all the advantages of primogeniture, whilſt this, his ſecond, would in all probability have been either conſigned to his father's profeſſion as an attorney, or bred to ſome trade; and thus have ended his days in the inglorious buſtle of a country town, unknown to fame and to poſterity. But fate decided it otherwiſe: Edmund, ſoon after this event, was entered a fellow-commoner at the Univerſity of Dublin, where he purſued his ſtudies with the ſame unceaſing application as at ſchool; and where he was no leſs eſteemed as a ſcholar, than beloved for his agreeable manners and the integrity of his friendſhips: indeed this laſt feature of his character was his peculiar praiſe through life, as he not only retained his political connections with fidelity, but thoſe of an earlier date; and ſome of theſe, to the ſtill higher praiſe of his *generoſity*, as his purſe, his table, and his influence, were conſtantly at their ſervice: nor did he "ever meet an old friend with a new face," but thoſe who by their ſubſequent conduct had forfeited his protection.

After ſtaying the uſual time at the Univerſity of Dublin, he came over to London, and entered himſelf as a ſtudent of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple. Here, though neither the *duties* of the Inns of Courts, or the example of "his fellow-practiſers in the law," demanded or ſtimulated his attention, ſuch was his natural inclination for knowledge, that he ſtudied here as in every other ſituation, with unremitting diligence: many of his habits and converſations were ſome years paſt well remembered at the Grecian coffee-houſe (then the great *rendezvous* of the ſtudents of the Middle Temple), and they were ſuch as were highly creditable to his morals and his talents.

Though Mr Burke, by the death of his elder brother, was to have ſucceeded to a very comfortable patrimony, yet, as his father was living, and had other children, it could not be ſuppoſed that his allowance was very ample. This urged him to draw upon his genius for the deficiency of fortune; and lucky it was for himſelf, and uſeful to the world, that he was placed in thoſe circumſtances; as otherwiſe we ſhould, in all likelihood, have been deprived of his literary efforts, and conſequently of ſome of the beſt models of writing in our language.

What was his firſt production we cannot exactly ſtate; we have been informed, and on reſpectable authority, that it was a poem, and that it was unſucceſsful. This may ſeem paradoxical to ſome, conſidering the extent and variety of his talents, and above all the copious imagery with which his ſubſequent works and ſpeeches abound; but hiſtory, and a cloſer obſervation on mankind, will furniſh us with many

caſes

caſes in point: Cicero, amongſt a crowd of others, ſtands prominent in this predicament, who, though by far the fineſt orator of his time, as well as one of the fineſt writers, yet, in ambitioning to be a poet, departed from the truth of his great abilities; and, on this ground only, ſubjected himſelf to the ridicule of his coemporaries and poſterity.

But Mr Burke's firſt known publication was a work of much greater conſequence, not only when we conſider it as a work of fancy, but as an imitation of an original of whom even hope deſpaired of ſeeing ſo well paralelled; what we allude to is the well known pamphlet, entitled, "A Vindication of Natural Society," for ſome time ſuppoſed to be a poſthumous work of the late Henry Lord Bolingbroke. To aſſume the ſtyle and character of ſuch a writer, who had paſſed through all the high gradations of official knowledge for near half a century; a fine ſcholar, a moſt ready and eloquent ſpeaker, as well as the ſublimeſt and moſt nervous writer of his time, was perhaps one of the boldeſt attempts ever undertaken; particularly, when it is conſidered by whom?—By a young man, a ſtranger to the manners, habits, and college connexions of the *literati* of this country; who could have no near view of the great character he imitated, and whoſe time of life would not permit of thoſe long and gradual experiments by which excellence of any kind is to be obtained: but great and extraordinary minds have a conſciouſneſs of their own ſtrength which is their beſt and trueſt adviſer. Burke felt himſelf equal to the taſk, and like the preſent miniſter who, very nearly at the ſame age, ſaid "he would accept of no ſubordinate ſituation in Government," they both proclaimed to the world that "they were no vain boaſters; but that they each had that witneſs within them," which were to be the heralds of their future fame.

When this publication firſt appeared, almoſt every body received it as the poſthumous work of Lord Bolingbroke; and ſo far from being looked upon as one of thoſe haſty ſketches of his youth, or the gleanings of old age, it was praiſed up to be the ſtandard of his beſt writing. The critics knew the turn of his periods; his ſtyle; his phraſes; and, above all, the matchleſs dexterity of his metaphyſical pen: and, amongſt theſe, nobody diſtinguiſhed himſelf more than the lately-departed Veteran of the Stage, Charles Macklin; who, with the pamphlet in his hand, uſed frequently to exclaim at the Grecian Coffee-houſe (where he gave a kind of literary law to the young Templars at that time), "Oh! by G—, Sir, this muſt be Harry Bolingbroke; I know him by his cloven foot!"

In ſhort, ſuch was the general turn (even amongſt the beſt critics) for thinking it a production of Lord Bolingbroke, that the late Earl of Cheſterfield, who ſo intimately knew the Noble Lord, and has drawn ſuch a maſterly and reſembling portrait of him in his letters, confeſſed that he was for ſome time deceived on this point: and a ſtill better judge, Biſhop Warburton, was at firſt ſo much deceived as to exclaim to a friend, "You ſee, Sir, the fellow's principles; they now come out in a full blaze."

"A Philoſophical Inquiry into the Origin of our Ideas on the Sublime and Beautiful," was the next production of his pen, which ſoon engaged all readers who had the leaſt pretenſions to taſte or ſcience. Beſide poſſeſſing novelty of opinion in many particulars, this book attracted by its ſtyle and ingenuity of reaſoning: every body read it; and even thoſe who could not aſſent to many of the general principles, concurred in praiſing the Author for talents of a very extraordinary kind. A criticiſm on it, aſcribed to Johnſon, but really written by Mr Murphy, concludes in the following manner:

"Upon the whole, though we think the Author of this piece miſtaken in many of his fundamental principles, and alſo in his deductions from them, yet we

moſt ſay, we have read his book ... have certainly employ'd much thinking: there are many ... ious and elegant remarks which, ... though they do not enforce or improve ... full poſition, yet, conſidering them ... detached from his ſyſtem, they are new ... juſt. And we cannot diſmiſs this ... article without recommending a peruſal ... the book to all our readers, as we ... think they will be recompenſed by a ... great deal of ſentiment, delivered in a ... perſpicuous, elegant, and harmonious ... ſtyle, in many paſſages both *ſublime and beautiful!*"

The celebrity of ſuch works ſoon made Burke known to the *literati*; amongſt whom were the late George Lord Lyttelton, the Right Honourable William Gerard Hamilton, the preſent Archbiſhop of York, and many other reſpectable characters, who were proud to patronize a young man of ſuch good private character, and ſuch very diſtinguiſhed talents. It was in conſequence of theſe connections that we ſoon after find Mr Burke in the ſuite of the Earl of Halifax, appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, October 1761. Here, by his talents, as well as by his convivial and agreeable manners, he made himſelf not only uſeful at the Caſtle, but renewed and formed ſeveral other reſpectable acquaintances.

Before he left Ireland he had a penſion ſettled on him, on that eſtabliſhment, of *two hundred pounds* per year, which was ſaid to be obtained through the intereſt of the Right Hon. William Gerard Hamilton, the official Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. Report ſaid at the ſame time, that Mr Burke had obliged Mr Hamilton in turn, by writing that celebrated ſpeech for him, which (as he had never afterwards ſpoken another of ſuch conſequence) dubbed him through life with the name of "Single Speech Hamilton." This, however, we only give as a report, talked of in the better circles of that day: though never, we believe, either openly or implicitly contradicted, by Mr Hamilton's ſubſequent ſpeeches or writings.

The connection between theſe Gentlemen did not laſt very long; for a few years afterwards, on ſome political conteſt, Mr Hamilton telling Mr Burke, as coarſely as 'twas unfounded, "that he took him from a garret," the latter very neatly and ſpiritedly replied, "Then, Sir, by your own confeſſion, 'twas I that *deſcended* to know you."—He at the ſame time flung up his penſion; and a coolneſs, we believe, ever after ſubſiſted between them.

Previouſly to Mr Burke's ſetting out for Ireland, he married a Miſs Nugent, daughter of Dr Chriſtopher Nugent, a very reſpectable Phyſician ſettled at Bath; and no leſs eminent for ſkill in his profeſſion than for his general learning, great integrity, and amiable manners. As affection was the foundation of this union, ſo it was the happy cement of it to the end of his life; as none, even in the moſt retired and humble ſtations, could give greater inſtances of conjugal happineſs: and let this be a proof, amongſt many others, as well as an example, that nothing is ſo likely to ſweeten the cup of human miſery as a pure and well regulated affection: it is the fineſt ſenſation of paſſion; the higheſt order of friendſhip; and the only permanent property in marriage, which neither ſickneſs nor poverty can depreſs; and which, perhaps, death only can interrupt, not finally do away. But let us hear this great man himſelf on the ſubject, who has often declared to his intimate friends, "That in all the anxious moments of his public life, every care vaniſhed when he entered his own roof!"

Mr Burke's fame as a writer was now eſtabliſhed; and what added another wreath to his character were ſome pamphlets written before the peace of 1763. Theſe introduced him to the acquaintance of the late Mr Fitzherbert, father of the preſent Lord St Helens; a gentleman who eſteemed and protected men of letters; and who poſſeſſed, with